DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: and cold. Temp. 12-3 (54-36). Tomorrow ie. Yesterday's temp 20-5 (68-46). LON- Variable. Temp. 11-4 (52-39). Tomorrow ie. Yesterday's temp. 16-7 (61-45). CHAN- Moderate ROME: Clear. Temp. 21-9 (70-48). YORK: Sunny Temp. 23-10 (74-50). Yester- temp. 21-13 (70-55).

DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

29,000 * * PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1976 Established 1887

Austria ..... 12 S. | Lebanon 4.1 25
Belgium ..... 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Eire ..... 15 P | Netherlands... 1.50 Flor.
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 90 K.
France ..... 2.50 F. | Norway ..... 3 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ..... 12 Esc
Great Britain ..... 15 P | Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
Greece ..... 12 Drs. | Switzerland ... 1.75 S.Fr.
India ..... Rs. 6 | Spain ..... 30 Ptas
Iran ..... 40 Rials | Turkey ..... T.L 5
Italy ..... 300 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) 60 35
Israel ..... I.L 3.50 | Yugoslavia ..... 9 D.

Bergman's Adieu to Sweden

Director Says Taxmen Have Driven Him Into Exile

PARIS, April 22 (IHT).—Director Ingmar Bergman, 57, moved here from his native Sweden—for good, he says—because of problems with tax authorities there. To make sure that any government claims against him will be paid, he has also left all his money behind. He will also prove that he did not "bail out because of the vacation court procedures," he said yesterday before leaving Stockholm.

In an open letter published today in the afternoon newspaper Expressen, Mr. Bergman said that he was a "convinced Social Democrat" and that, with honest passion, I have embraced the ideology of gray compromises." But he declared that he could no longer find in Socialist Sweden the security he needs in order to work. He reportedly is staying here with friends.

The difficulties with the taxmen began in January when police arrested the director during rehearsals at Stockholm's Royal Dramatic Theater.

He was charged with tax fraud in connection with $750,000 he brought into the country from a now defunct Swiss film company he owned between 1968 and last year. Shortly afterward, he suffered a nervous breakdown and was hospitalized for two months.

Criminal charges against Mr. Bergman were withdrawn early this month but the government says he still owes taxes on the $750,000.

Mr. Bergman claimed tax officials, in discussing a settlement, started out by demanding that he pay a tax amounting to 139 per cent of the sum. In his letter, he wrote that he refused to engage in "any kind of bargaining." He said the officials "presumably assumed that I, in my state of depression and out of fear for more gauntlet-running, would surrender to this blackmail."

Gosta Ekman, director of the Revenue Service, said, "We are sorry that he has left the country. These are complicated things. We have auditors that have found several things that have to be checked. We think there is nothing from this side that has justified his action."

It was during the session with the taxmen that Mr. Bergman says he recovered his perspective. They "succeeded in something that neither psychiatric science nor I myself managed during my two-month period of disease. I simply got so furiously angry that I turned well."

The director, whose credits include "Wild Strawberries," "The Silence," "Cries and Whispers," "Scenes From a Marriage" and the highly praised film version of "The Magic Flute," said that he was taking "a huge risk" in leaving his native land. "It is possible that my professional work is so strongly connected to my environment and my language that I will not manage a readjustment now in the 58th year of my life but I have to try. This terrible feeling of uncertainty that I have lived with these last months must come to an end. If I can't work, my life is meaningless."

Mr. Bergman went on to say that he thought of Sweden as the best country in the world and "that I still believe, possibly because I have seen so little of other countries."

He described his "awakening as a shock, partly because of the humiliation, hard to stand, partly because I realized that anybody in the country, anytime and in any way, can be attacked and humiliated by a special kind of bureaucracy that grows like a galloping cancer."

Bibi Andersson, one of several Bergman stars questioned by police and suspected of tax irregularities, commented:



Bo-Eric Gyberg.

Ingmar Bergman

"I understand him; what he needs now is rest and quiet. I intend to leave, too, as soon as I can. He tried to reach me by phone yesterday, to say good-bye, I guess. When tax deals are involved here, you get branded like a pig and it takes years before that mark is gone. Ingmar is a highly responsible and dutiful person. His importance for Swedish cultural life cannot be estimated but he has been ill rewarded."

The 40-year-old actress, who a few months ago was held overnight in a cell for interrogation on an old tax affair, intends to go to Broadway this fall and then to continue filming abroad. No indictment was brought against her.

Another Bergman star, Max von Sydow, who also was questioned about tax dealings with the defunct Swiss company, earlier said he intended to emigrate and probably settle in Italy, where former Bergman actress Ingrid Thulin has worked for many years.

Economy To Surge, Giscard Forecasts

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 22 (IHT).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that the economic recovery now under way in some Western countries was stronger than anticipated and predicted that the French economy would set a new growth record during the second half of the year.

Speaking at his first full press conference in 18 months, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that recovery in France, the United States and West Germany was faster than expected and he predicted that, for France, it would soon "lift the standard of living and the spirits of Frenchmen."

The press conference, devoted exclusively to domestic affairs, was part of the government's counterattack following several months of political reverses and a surge by the opposition in the polls. The President criticized the pessimism of the polls, the frequent predictions of a "new May, 1968," and charges that the economy was collapsing.

Carry Through Reforms

He pledged to carry through with his capital-gains tax reforms in spite of criticism from both left and right, and renewed his support for educational reforms, which he said had been carried out in most Western nations years ago. As he spoke, two separate student demonstrations were going on in Paris streets.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing called the economic recovery the "most important event" of the year and said that the coming months will show marked improvement in employment and inflation figures. And he said that the French franc had shown itself strong enough since leaving the joint European float that the Bank of France had been intervening recently to keep it from rising, not falling.

He renewed his appeal to French labor to show moderation in the coming months. "The countries where moderation is shown are in the best shape," he said, naming the United States and West Germany. "Those where demands are most extreme are in worst shape."

Without naming the growth rate he expected by the year's end, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that France would "reach a level of economic activity never before attained" by the second half of the year. He said that full employment could be maintained without inflation if the unions showed moderation and if his new tax and education reforms were accepted, creating greater social justice and "creating new jobs."

Student Protests

As the French President announced that he would not withdraw the educational reforms that would direct more French youth into business-related studies, about 10,000 students were marching at the Bastille to protest the reforms. Police said 23 persons were detained during the demonstration. Near the Champs-Elysées, about 1,000 students demonstrated in favor of the reforms. The protesting students called another demonstration for tomorrow.

Defending the reforms, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that French university enrollment now had reached 800,000—50 per cent more than in Britain or West Germany—but that only 4 per cent were enrolled in engineering-related courses. He pointed out that 20 per cent of West German and 45 per cent of Soviet students were in engineering-related courses.

At least part of the university's mission, he said, was to help students "prepare for their professional life."

On the capital gains tax reform, condemned today by the Gaullist party and by the Force Ouvrière, a moderate labor union, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that he had been elected on a platform of reform and that he would continue.

He said that too many persons in France were living from capital gains and he warned the National Assembly against emasculation of the bill. The bill al-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



UPI.

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing during his news conference.

A Former Premier in Italy Cited In Payoffs

ROME, April 22 (UPI).—Italy's political crisis worsened today with the nation's newspapers accusing an ex-premier of involvement in payoffs from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

The allegations, carried on the front pages of every major Italian newspaper, said U.S. government documents submitted to a parliamentary committee yesterday implicated an unnamed ex-premier in alleged Lockheed payoffs to Italian politicians and generals between 1965 and 1969 to promote sales of the company's planes.

Current Premier Aldo Moro, President Giovanni Leone and Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor, all Christian Democrats, served as premier during those years.

All three immediately denied any involvement in Lockheed bribery.

The Lockheed scandal deepened as the Christian Democratic party secretary, Benigno Zaccagnini, met with Communist chief Enrico Berlinguer and other rival party leaders in a final effort to draw up a legislative and economic program that would avert early parliamentary elections, possibly in June.

Alleged Bribes

The newspaper reports said the U.S. documents detailed alleged Lockheed bribes to Italian officials to promote sales of the company's C-130 military cargo plane to the Italian Air Force instead of a European-built counterpart.

According to the reports, a letter written by former Lockheed European representative Roger Smith said negotiations for the alleged payoffs were conducted through a mysterious Italian official identified only as "Antelope Cobbler."

They said subsequent information supplied by Washington showed that "Antelope Cobbler" was a Lockheed code word for "Italian premier."

The U.S. Senate subcommittee investigating business dealings of multinational corporations released documents earlier this year saying Lockheed paid $1.8 million to various Italian officials to promote sales of its wares.

CIA Payments Charged

In addition to the alleged Lockheed payoffs, U.S. press reports have said that the CIA paid non-Communist Italian political groups $75 million during the last 29 years in an attempt to blunt Communist political gains.

Responding to the latest newspaper reports on alleged Lockheed bribes, Mr. Leone said they were "totally without foundation and clearly tendentious." Mr. Rumor called the reports "slanderous innuendos" and said, "I did not interfere or exert pressures of any kind or in any capacity in favor of Lockheed for the purchase of Hercules [C-130] planes."

Mr. Moro, also denying any involvement in the scandal, said he "did not even know of the existence of Lockheed until the recent developments."

Dutch Press Reports

THE HAGUE, April 22 (Reuters).—A former Lockheed Aircraft Corp. sales manager handed $867,327 in cash to a former press chief of the Netherlands Fokker aircraft works in 1963 as a payoff intended for Prince

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

In Campaign Battle With Reagan

Ford Labels as 'Preposterous' Charge U.S. Is Slipping...

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, April 22 (NYT).—President Ford accused Ronald Reagan yesterday of making "preposterous" and "demagogic" statements that the United States was slipping behind the Soviet Union in military preparedness.

Recent charges that the United States is in a position of military inferiority and that we have accepted Soviet world domination are complete and utter nonsense," the President said in an address before the 85th annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. Ford suggested that the former California governor, who is challenging him for the Republican presidential nomination, had seized on the defense issue "because a grab-bag of other issues has been tried and failed."

The subject is too grave, Mr. Ford contended, for debate on it to be "cased in exaggerated rhetoric" and based on "overstatification." He told a receptive but not exuberant audience that he had a duty "to set the record straight."

The President's sharpest remarks yet on the issue reflected the concern that Mr. Reagan has garnered it into the focal point of the May 1 Republican primary in Texas. The White House announced that Mr. Ford would spend the last four days of this month campaigning in eight Texas cities.

"America is the greatest nation on earth and we will keep it that way," Mr. Ford said to applause. He pledged to "see to it that the United States will never become second to anybody—period!"

Administration and congressional officials said that the President was preparing to underline his commitment to a strong defense and his wariness of Soviet intentions in nuclear arms negotiations by asking Congress for $322 million to continue production of Minuteman missiles and to arm them with more powerful warheads.

An official said that Mr. Ford "agreed in principle" Monday to a Defense Department proposal that he reverse an earlier decision to end Minuteman-3 production. The move was said to be aimed at demonstrating, both to Moscow and to Texas voters, a firm resolve to update the U.S. arsenal if the arms negotiations are not concluded soon.

Although Mr. Ford did not identify Mr. Reagan as the source of "demagogic political charges" about the arms negotiations and other defense matters, the target of the speech was clear.

A well-placed adviser to Mr. Ford said that a draft of the address had been amended to remove a passage crediting Mr. Reagan with sincere "concern" about national security but attributing to the Californian a tendency to be "simplistic and uninformed" on the issue.

Mr. Ford blamed the Democratic-controlled Congresses of the last decade for having "slashed" White House defense budgets and said that it had been "one of the foremost objectives" of his administration to reverse a trend that would have made the United States a second-rate power.

Recent decisions in Congress to go along tentatively with a record $112.7-billion defense budget for fiscal 1977 demonstrated, Mr. Ford said, the success of his efforts in persuading the public to tell Congress: "Stop cheating the country's defenses."

Taking issue with one of Mr. Reagan's campaign refrains, Mr. Ford said that "to charge that we have led our nation into military inferiority is preposterous on its face."

He cited recent steps, including development of new missiles, production of Trident submarines and testing of the B-1 bomber, as refutation of "distorted allegations that we have become a second-rate power."

The United States, Mr. Ford said to applause, "is the single most powerful nation on earth—indeed, in all of history—and we're going to keep it that way."

The President challenged Mr. Reagan's contention that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union had favored Moscow. The negotiations are being conducted, he said, "for the simple but very good reason that these negotiations offer the best hope for sanity in superpower relations."

"I do not knew whether we will

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

...Rumsfeld Sees Soviet-U.S. 'Equivalence'

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP).—Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said today the military "advantage is not with the Soviet Union" but he stopped short of claiming the kind of superiority President Ford has asserted for the United States.

Saying there is "rough equivalence" in military power between the United States and the Soviet Union, Mr. Rumsfeld declared: "There are certain areas where the Soviet Union is ahead, certain areas where we are ahead" and certain areas where the two countries are about even.

Mr. Rumsfeld was interviewed on ABC-TV.

The President said in a speech yesterday to the Daughters of the American Revolution: "Recent charges that the United States is in a position of military inferiority and that we have accepted Soviet world domination are complete and utter nonsense." He said the United States is the "most powerful nation on earth."

Mr. Ford's main challenger for the Republican presidential nomination, former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, has claimed the United States has fallen behind the Soviet Union in military power.

Mr. Rumsfeld said the question of being No. 1 is a "complex subject that involves a whole lot of measurements."

In the past, when questioned about apparent differences between his assessment and the President's assessment of Soviet and U.S. power, Mr. Rumsfeld has said Mr. Ford speaks in a broad sense, "in terms of our industrial power and our economic system and all of these things" in addition to military strength.

As he has done periodically since taking over the Defense Department in November, Mr. Rumsfeld warned of trends unfavorable to the United States because of steady Soviet weapons gains and the U.S. cutback in its net strength during the last 10 to 15 years.

"If the United States continues to go down this path," Mr. Rumsfeld said, "a future secretary of defense will not be able to say there is a rough balance."

Soviet Spending Higher

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI).—Military spending by the Soviet Union is as much as 30 per cent higher than that by the United States, according to a new defense study to be published soon.

The study said that the Soviet Union has achieved military parity with the United States and thus poses an overall threat which "has never been greater in this century." The study, entitled "Arms, Men and Military Budgets," was prepared by the National Strategy Information Center, a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization.

Giscard Says He Knows Marx, Deprecates Communists' Tactics

PARIS, April 22 (IHT).—Stating that he, too, had read Marx, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today dismissed the French Communist party's "new look," adopted at their 22d party congress in February, as "electoral tactics."

"The French Communists want to come to power," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told a questioner. "They will do what is necessary to help themselves."

Referring to the French party's decision at their congress to abandon the concept of the "dictatorship of the proletariat," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, "It disappeared in a few days without discussion. It seemed a suitable tactic."

He said that it made no sense at all to abandon the dictatorship of the proletariat without abandoning the notion of a "class struggle," for Marx intended the former to be a consequence of the latter. But, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, the French party could not abandon the class struggle for, without it, they would become social democrats.

With René Andrieu, editor of l'Humanité, the French Communist party newspaper, showing his disapproval at this analysis, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing responded, "I have read Marx. I'm not a Marxist but I have the right—like anybody else—to express myself."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also questioned the Communists' sincerity in criticizing the Soviet Union, pointing out that all their criticism was on issues that could win them votes. Soviet policy in Angola, the President said, was never challenged.

issinger Voices Hope on A-Arms Pact in 1976

SHINGTON, April 22 (AP).—Ford administration hopes chieve a nuclear weapons ment with the Soviet Union rear despite "a certain slow- in new initiatives" because e political campaign, Secre- of State Henry Kissinger today.

a news conference, Mr. Kis- r also confirmed he will early next week in Zambia black liberation leaders Rhodesia. He said he has no tion of trying to set up "a et regime" in Rhodesia.

Kissinger, who leaves on a week tour of Africa tomor- said he would make it clear the United States strongly orts majority rule and em- ized the urgency of resum- negotiations between Rhode- black leaders and the white nment.

also said he would assure lack leaders that the United s wants to eliminate big- r rivalry on the continent again deplored the presence Cuban "surrogate forces" . He said war is neither the nor the only way to achieve spirations of blacks in south- Africa.

Third Country

Kissinger said the meeting Rhodesian black national- leaders of the African Na- l Council, will take place next week when he stops Zambia, the third African try on his tour.

Kissinger defended the y of detente that he has ued through two adminis- ons as a basic necessity of nuclear age.

However, he acknowledged under questioning that in election years there tends to be "a slowdown on great new initiatives" in foreign policy. But he said foreign governments are sophisticated enough to understand the U.S. process.

Even so, Mr. Kissinger said, no specific initiative has been slowed down because of Mr. Ford's campaign against former California Gov. Ronald Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination or because of the forthcoming race with a Democratic candidate for the White House.

All essential elements, including a weapons treaty, relations with Western Europe and Japan and a new program for Africa, "will be pursued with energy and conviction during the campaign," Mr. Kissinger said.

Mr. Kissinger, who flubbed once when he described President Ford as having "a plastic way of expressing himself," also made these points:

- Negotiations for a new treaty on the Panama Canal have as their objective "permanent, free and neutral access" for U.S. ships while there would be "shared control" of the facilities.
- In broaching relations with Hanoi, the United States insists "as an absolute precondition" a complete accounting of the 2,200 Americans missing in action in the Vietnam War.

In Move to Force Franjieh Resignation

Beirut Left Threatens to Set Up Own Regime

BEIRUT, April 22 (UPI).—Leftist forces, threatening to establish a revolutionary government, increased pressure today for the resignation of President Suleiman Franjieh but the President gave no indication that he would step down.

The leftists said that unless there were a new president in 10 days they would set up a revolutionary government in their own sector and "lead the battle for the liberation of other areas," according to a Beirut radio station.

The presidency became the dominant issue in the political maneuverings during the Lebanese crisis and street fighting tapered off in most places in Beirut. Heavy shooting continued, however, in the center city commercial section.

Troops of the Palestine Liberation Army acted as a buffer force in several trouble spots and separated warring factions.

Mr. Franjieh, who has delayed signing an amendment to the Constitution that clears the way for the early election of a new president, deferred until tomorrow any decision on when he might approve the document. Mr. Franjieh's term expires in September.

Mr. Franjieh met with his Maronite Christian allies near Junieh, north of Beirut. Interior Minister Camille Chamoun said afterward that the group would "formulate a final stand" tomorrow.

The leftist threats were broadcast on the radio controlled by Brig. Gen. Aziz Ahdab, the rebel commander of the leftist Beirut garrison.

If a new president is not elected by May 2, the revolutionary government would organize elections for a 300-man "nonsectarian" Constituent Assembly to draw up a constitution and laws for a new state, the radio said.

U.S. envoy Dean Brown, at the end of a three-week mission here, conferred today with Health Minister Majid Arslan and Economy Minister Adel Osseiran.

Mr. Brown will confer with Mr. Franjieh tomorrow and then go to London to report to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

In shooting incidents earlier today, Beirut airport came under attack and rockets damaged three planes parked on the apron.

Journalist Released

ATHENS, April 22 (UPI).—Toronto Star journalist Gerald Utting said today his kidnapping by Palestinian guerrillas in Beirut Tuesday was "a case of mistaken identity."

Mr. Utting refused to identify the guerrilla group that seized him. He said his release was arranged through el-Fatah.



United Press International.

PATROLLING THE STREETS OF BEIRUT—Leftists move through ravaged section of city.

2 Slain as Bomb In Lisbon Blasts Cuban Embassy

LISBON, April 22 (AP).—A powerful bomb tore through the Cuban Embassy in Lisbon today killing a Cuban man and woman and critically injuring four Portuguese.

Cuba sent more than 10,000 soldiers to the former Portuguese colony of Angola to fight for the Communist-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. There are hundreds of thousands of Portuguese refugees in Portugal who blame the Cubans for the loss of their homes.

The Portuguese government apologized to the Cuban ambassador, Francisco Astray Rodriguez, for the bombing and promised a "rigorous investigation."

A doorman in the building said that a man with a briefcase went to the sixth floor just before the bomb went off.

The doorman said that he smelled smoke and went to the sixth floor where he saw a briefcase in the hall, smoke seeping from it. He said that he ran to the 10th floor to phone for help but that the bomb exploded before he could sound an alarm.

King Is Popular, Poll Finds

Madrid Said to Set June Vote On Reform and the Monarchy

MADRID, April 22 (UPI).—The government of King Juan Carlos will ask Spaniards to vote on June 25 on democratic reform and ratification of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco's decision to turn Spain into a monarchy, the news magazine Cambio 16 said today.

There was no official confirmation of the report but government sources privately said it reflected current plans. Premier Carlos Arias Navarro reportedly is scheduled to address the nation in a televised speech before April 30 to announce the date and contents of the referendum.

The June date reportedly set for the referendum would be a little more than seven months after Gen. Franco's death, which set in motion a government program for step-by-step reform.

Political sources said an early referendum—expected to produce a landslide pro-reform vote—would help the government to override opposition in the Cortes (parliament) and other institutions controlled by ultra-conservatives.

Cambio 16—a liberal weekly which is Spain's most popular political publication—said Spaniards will be asked to approve three government projects:

- A reform of the Cortes, replacing the nonrepresentative body with a two-chamber parliament largely elected by popular vote.
- Authorization for the government to alter other parts of the Constitution.
- A change in the succession laws, reducing the age, now 30, at which a Spanish king can ascend the throne and bringing women into the line of succession.

The last point is important because the government would consider it as a ratification of the Franco-created monarchy, arguing that an approval of changes in the succession laws amounts to an approval of the monarchy, political sources said.

Test Is Sought

Gen. Franco restored the monarchy and appointed Juan Carlos heir to the vacant throne in 1969. Gen. Franco's foes never accepted the decision and have asked that the status of Juan Carlos, 38, be put to a test in a referendum.

A public-opinion poll released today by the magazine Actualidad Economica said that 64.5 per cent of those questioned believe the King has more popular support now than when he took over from Gen. Franco. Persons expressing satisfaction with the King's performance in office outnumbered those expressing dissatisfaction by 5 to 1, according to the magazine.

Cambio 16 said a problem that the reported June referendum might encounter was whether the center and leftist opposition parties would go along with the idea. The parties have been opposing the government reform program on the grounds that it was too slow and did not go far enough. The opposition parties advocate what they call a "democratic rupture" with the Franco past.

Opposition sources said a minimum condition for the referendum was a free campaign, the use of the government-controlled television and radio network by opposition spokesmen, and an honest and secret vote.

Giscard Sees Rapid Surge By Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

ready contains many exemptions —most importantly for gold— that have brought criticism from its backers.

Questioned on a loss of confidence in him as shown in the polls—the latest gives him 51 per cent support—Mr. Giscard d'Estaing pointed out that 51 per cent was better than 45 per cent and said that governments in several European nations—West Germany, Britain and Italy— were minority governments in the polls.

He said that the French polls also showed that the people now supported his reforms.

On other subjects, he repeated today that the legislative elections would be held in 1978, not before. Asked if he would name a leftist prime minister if the left wins in 1978, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing dodged the question. "I do not believe they will win," he said.

Thais Protest Raid by Malaysia Jets on Village

BANGKOK, April 22 (AP).—Malaysian jet fighters bombed and strafed suspected guerrilla positions in Thailand last week, a Thai spokesman said today.

The use of heavy weaponry was an apparent violation of their right to "hot pursuit" into a narrow strip of Thai border territory, he said. Malaysia must respect Thai sovereignty and be mindful of the destruction caused by heavy weapons, the spokesman said.

He said an unknown number of Malaysian jet fighters last Wednesday attacked areas in Wang Rai village, which borders Malaysia. No casualties or property damage was reported, the spokesman said.

Thai officials along the border said they were not informed before the bombing incident and Malaysian pilots reportedly said that they mistook the bombing site for a target in Malaysia.

Thai border police have asked the Malaysians to inform them before using heavy weapons in "hot-pursuit" clashes, the spokesman said.

New Thai Premier Announces Aims

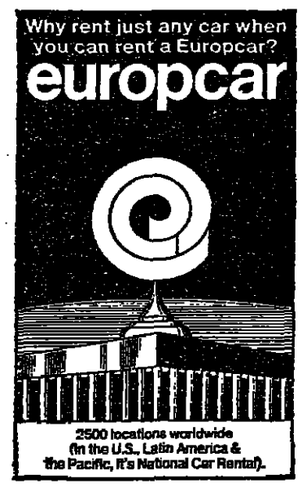
BANGKOK, April 22 (AP).—Thailand's new Premier said today that his government will try to improve relations with Communist Indochina, seek balanced diplomatic ties with all major powers, allow no foreign troops on Thai soil and support the neutralization of Southeast Asia.

Seni Pramoj's four-party coalition government was confirmed yesterday by King Bhumibol Adulyadej.

A former foreign minister and ambassador to Washington, Mr. Seni told reporters that he expects relations between Thailand and the United States to remain close even though he is adhering to the decision of the previous government to oust all U.S. servicemen except 270 advisers by July 20.

U.K. Doctors Strike

LONDON, April 22 (Reuters).—Doctors today began a 48-hour strike at hospitals in central England to protest the government's plans to curtail private medical treatment.



Italy Ex-Chief Is Suspected

(Continued from Page 1)

Bernhard, according to Dutch press reports yesterday.

There was no independent confirmation of the reports, which were carried by the Dutch National News Agency, the Rotterdam daily Het Vrije Volk and the Amsterdam daily Het Parool.

A government spokesman said that unnamed journalists had sent a detailed document on the reported payoffs to a three-man commission investigating allegations that Prince Bernhard, husband of Queen Juliana and inspector general of the Dutch armed forces, had received $1.1 million in bribes from Lockheed to boost company sales.

Prince Bernhard, 64, vacationing in Italy, was a member of the board of Fokker at the time the payments were alleged to have been made. Fokker assembled hundreds of Starfighter combat aircraft under license from Lockheed in the 1960s.

The prince has denied receiving any payments.

Chinese Envoy Stalks Out of Kremlin Rally

MOSCOW, April 22 (Reuters). China's acting ambassador to Moscow walked out of a Kremlin rally in protest today when a member of the Soviet Politburo accused Peking of joining with fascists and colonialists in an attempt to wreck détente.

Charg' d'Affaires Wang Chinching and an aide left the Kremlin Palace of Congresses immediately after the remarks by Yuri Andropov, chief of the Soviet KGB security police.

Mr. Andropov, speaking at a rally marking the 106th anniversary of the birth of Lenin, said the enemies of peace and détente could be seen forming an international bloc.

"Along with the military-industrial complex, imperialist reaction, fascists and colonialists, this bloc also includes the Maoist leadership of China," he declared.

Scotland Yard Finds New IRA Arms Cache

LONDON, April 22 (UPI).—Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad today announced discovery of a second IRA arms and explosives cache in London in a week.

Officials said that they found weapons and bomb-making equipment in the North London suburb of Harlesden, in a house owned by a girl friend of fugitive bombing suspect Brendan Swords.



Unified Press International.

AT THE CASBAH — Welders erect an iron barricade sealing off Nablus market.

Calm Returns to West Bank After Protests

NABLUS, Israeli-occupied Jordan, April 22 (UPI).—Hundreds of Israeli troops patrolled the West Bank of the Jordan today as a tense calm settled on the scene of recent violent protests against Israeli settlements.

Authorities lifted a curfew in Tulkarm, the fifth-largest town in the region.

But in Nablus, army welders set up 10 iron barricades, sealing off half the entrances to the marketplace, focal point of recent disturbances.

Paratroopers with submachine guns kept crowds away as the welders finished erecting the 12-foot-high iron gates.

There were school strikes in Nablus, Jenin and East Jerusalem but the other West Bank areas were reported to be quiet. However, Hilmi Hanoun, the mayor of Tulkarm, said that the unrest was far from over.

"There will be unrest and clashes as long as Israel continues its policy of settlement in Arab areas," he said.

Israel annexed East Jerusalem after the 1967 Middle East war but has made no move to formally take over the other territory it has captured from Jordan, Syria and Egypt.

Nevertheless, the government has set up numerous settlements on occupied territory.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told settlers recently that the Jordan River would remain Israel's "security line."

CBS Reports Film Seizure

NEW YORK, April 22 (Reuters).—U.S. television film of Arab riots in Nablus was confiscated and destroyed by Israeli authorities this week, the Columbia Broadcasting System said.

CBS confirmed today that its film was seized on Tuesday during riots by Arabs protesting against continued Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

The network said that it had lodged a formal complaint with the Israeli government.

Further Arms Purchases Expected

Saudis Reported Re-Equipping Military

By Eric Pace

JIDDAH, Saudi Arabia, April 22 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia is reported fitting out its armed forces with large amounts of new military facilities and equipment and may make further substantial purchases of warplanes.

Arab and European sources reported recently that the growing military might of neighboring Iran was a prime Saudi consideration. Another is understood to be the new planes acquired by Israel. Although Saudi Arabia does not lie along the Israeli front, its leaders are hostile to Israel and they keep two army contingents of roughly 6,000 men each deployed in Jordan and Syria.

It is also understood that Saudi defense officials are thinking of adding another plane, such as the U.S. F-16, to their arsenal. This would be in addition to the approximately 60 U.S.-made F-5 ground-support aircraft that Saudi Arabia is acquiring. Other acquisitions being planned include quantities of U.S.-made V-150 armored cars, some armed with 90-mm guns.

All told, present Saudi plans call for more than $16 billion in construction for the Saudi armed forces to be undertaken or completed in the next 10 years, under the supervision of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This includes hospitals, housing, a museum and other nonstrategic installations.

Reliable figures for Saudi Arabia's current military spending are not available, but the national budget has set aside $6.8 billion for defense and aviation out of a total of $31.3 billion.

Whether Saudi Arabia has formally sounded out Washington about buying F-16s or other aircraft could not be determined here. But prominent Saudi military officials inspected the F-16 and other U.S. aircraft on a visit to an air base in the United States not long ago.

Prince Turki, son of Prince Abdel Aziz, who is Saudi Arabia's deputy minister of defense, has also said that Saudi Arabia is interested in the British-French Jaguar fighter-bomber, but qualified sources here deny reports that Saudi Arabia has entered serious negotiations with Britain on the possible purchase of scores of the planes.

French salesmen are also understood to have been urging the Saudis to buy French planes.

Only in this decade has Saudi Arabia had the money to start building up a substantial military establishment. Its fledgling air force—fewer than 10,000 men, by some knowledgeable estimates—has 25 or 30 C-130 transport planes, about 35 British-made Lightnings and 50 F-5s delivered early in the decade. About 50 more F-5s, fitted out with advanced equipment, are to be acquired over the next four or five years.

One problem is that the Lightnings are aging and are to be phased out in 1980. This is understood to have convinced some Saudi defense officials that the country should acquire some other variety of aircraft in the near future.

Lack of Manpower

But other officials are said to argue against the country's buying more new warplanes because of the shortage of skilled manpower available in the kingdom.

Nonetheless, there is some feeling here that a compromise solution might be for the Saudi Air Force to buy only a small number of planes of an advanced aircraft model. This would enable the Saudis to boast that they have the plane in their arsenal without overly taxing their reserves of skilled manpower.

Estimates of the army's strength vary, but by some estimates, it currently has about 40,000 men under arms. As such, it is far smaller than the Jordanian Army, which has now grown to more than 70,000 men.

Cairo Puts Loss In Mideast Wars At $40 Billion

CAIRO, April 22 (AP).—Egypt's losses in the last two wars with Israel and the so-called war of attrition amount to $40 billion, Deputy Finance Minister Ibrahim Kotb said today.

A committee headed by Mr. Kotb produced the figure at the urging of oil-exporting Arab countries.

President Anwar Sadat has said that Egypt fought the wars for the sake of all Arabs but it is considered unlikely here that he will ask for the entire $40 billion.

Mr. Kotb told reporters that his committee considered losses in military equipment, training costs, damaged housing and unearned revenues from the Suez Canal. The period covered the 1967 six-day war, the 1969-70 war of attrition across the Suez Canal and the 1973 war.

The canal losses reached $3.75 billion from the time it was closed in June, 1967, until it was reopened last June, Mr. Kotb said. Oil revenue losses reached $4.38 billion, he added.

India Riot Toll Is Put at Five

NEW DELHI, April 22 (UPI).—The government of India today broke its silence on the riots here Monday and said five persons were dead as a result of the three-hour disturbance.

Official sources, however, put the death toll at a minimum of 10, with hundreds more injured and hundreds arrested.

A communiqué issued by the Home Ministry said police opened fire after three policemen were stabbed and 30 government officials injured by bricks thrown from roofs.

The government said the riot broke out during "demolition of unauthorized structures." It made no mention of the family planning program going on in the area. Residents said the riots started after officials told them they would receive new housing only if they submitted to sterilization.

Greeks, Turks Becoming Resigned

Acceptance of Partition Grows on Cyprus

By Steven V. Roberts

NICOSIA, April 22 (NYT).—As a factory worker in the Turkish city of Izmir, Hassan Keklik was dissatisfied with his low wages and hard life. When he came to Cyprus as a tourist, he liked the warm climate and friendly people and decided to settle here.

Turkish-Cypriot authorities gave Mr. Keklik a rent-free house outside Famagusta that had been abandoned by Greek-Cypriot refugees. He could not find a job but he started an appliance-repair business in his house and hopes to open his own shop.

Yannakis Valiandis was one of the Greek Cypriots who fled Famagusta during the Turkish invasion in 1974 and then moved into a tent camp for refugees. Last month, that camp was pulled down and the Valiandis family was transferred to the village of Ardhippou, where 1,050 new cement-block houses have been built by the Cypriot government.

The former carpenter now sells groceries from his front room and like Mr. Keklik he hopes to have his own shop. Three of his four children no longer remember their home in Famagusta. Mr. Valiandis doubts that they will ever move back.

"There is not going to be any solution," he said wearily. "Famagusta is the most beautiful place on Cyprus. The Turks are not going to give it back."

More Rigid Line

Twenty-one months after the Turkish invasion, the line dividing Cyprus is more rigid than ever. While five rounds of political talks have failed to make noticeable progress, the Turks have been expanding and strengthening their control over the northern 40 per cent of the island.

On the Greek side, more and more refugees are realizing that they may never see their old homes again. The anger and frustration they felt a year ago has subsided to a dull throb. Like Mr. Valiandis, many of them are building new lives in new places.

Before 1974, the Turkish Cypriots felt that their position was inferior to that of the Greek Cypriots and now they are determined to establish their political and economic independence. As Rauf Denktash, the Turkish leader, said in a recent interview:

"In the past, the Turks were exploited by the Greeks, laughed at by the Greeks. Now, for the first time, we have the feeling that we are masters of our own fate, that we are free to develop ourselves in all fields."

The Turks have now stepped up their campaign to expel the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north and to create a purely Turkish state. Only about 8,000 Greeks are left in the area, mostly in the remote Karpas Peninsula, and their numbers are dwindling daily.

Leave Now or Later

The Turkish tactic, diplomatic sources report, is to call in the leaders of a Greek community and give them a choice: leave immediately and take nothing with you, or sign an official request to leave and take your belongings. Once the leaders yield to this pressure, the rest usually follow and the Turks can say that everyone left voluntarily.

The Turks made up only 20 per cent of the Cypriot population before the invasion, and afterward they found themselves with far more land than they could colonize. Accordingly, the Denktash administration has been encouraging families like the Keklik to immigrate from Turkey and increase the Turkish population.

Turkish-Cypriot officials insist that the only newcomers in the north are either Turkish Cypriots who had left years ago, seasonal workers needed for the harvest or technicians imported for specific jobs. But interviews with Mr. Keklik and at least half a dozen other settlers belie that claim. Diplomats estimate that 15,000 persons from the mainland are already here and some groups of settlers are clearly organized and encouraged in Turkey.

The Turkish Cypriots have had trouble reviving the economy, however, and still depend heavily on subsidies from Ankara. Half of the Turkish Cypriots were uprooted from their homes in the south, and last season many farmers were too confused or uncertain to sow their crops.

Rural People

Since they were mainly a rural people, the Turkish Cypriots had little expertise in running factories or marketing their products. As a result, only about 15 per cent of the industrial capacity abandoned by the Greeks in northern Cyp now being used.

Few goods have been ex tourism remains poor, and is a serious shortage of exchange. The Greek C still control most import for Cyprus and such ke as spare parts for vehicl machines are often unai in the north.

With help from Ankara ever, the Turkish Cypriot constructed a new airpo proved the road and comm tion systems and started ing some agricultural pr mainly citrus.

Many Turkish Cypriot miss their old villages a like foreigners in Greek but they are starting to down. As a man in the of Ayios Epiktitos said marry a girl, and then her and find another, yo think about the first one

Guerrilla Activity in Cabin Is Reported to Be Increas

By Caryle Murphy

LUANDA, Angola, April 22 (WP).—Forces of the new Angolan government and its Cuban allies are facing increased guerrilla activity in Cabinda, Angola's enclave to the north, according to reports from local residents.

The increased attacks on troops and civilians have occurred after Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko on Feb. 28 promised Angola's President Agostinho Neto that he would no longer permit the separatist Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda to use Zaire as a base.

Cabinda's military commander, a Commandant Pedale, said that shortly after this agreement, Zaire forced the guerrillas back to the border with Cabinda. He said the rebels are now attacking civilians to get food.

Another military source said an attack last week by the Cabinda Front left about 20 civilians dead in a Cabindan village.

Ambushes Reported

There also have been recurring reports of ambushes against troops of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and its Cuban allies along the northern coastal road.

No incidents have been reported in the enclave's capital, where white-helmeted MPLA military police and Cuban soldi much in evidence.

In a speech to Cabin dents this week, Comm Pedale appealed to tho still oppose the new Ang ernment or who had Zaire to return and su He said those who give face no reprisals, but th continue to resist "will ished and will not be pa

He asked the populace detect the "hands wh creating the climate of ity" in Cabinda.

Easy Targets

Soviet armored cars the Cuban and governmen are easy targets for the

An estimated 12,000 tro by Cuba helped estab Marxist-led regime here concentration of the Cuba has been stationed in because of the separatist Commandant Pedale sa separatist forces, led by naries and using armor tried to take over the a few days before Angola independent in Novem were pushed back. He sa he knew of no mer fighting with the Cabind now.

Angolans are suspicious the increased guerrilla suggests that President has not kept his word t the Cabinda Front cont receive logistical and support from Zaire.

Other observers specula guerrilla activity may ha stepped up because the Front feels desperate w outside support cut off.

Meanwhile, the first Al has returned to Gulf Oil installations in Cabinda tions were shut last Ju during fighting by three factions for control of this Portuguese colony. Sydn derson, the American, was ed to get production again at the company's mo 140 offshore oil wells.

Security Council Prods Indonesia To Quit E. Timor

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 22 (Reuters).—The Security Council today called on the Indonesian government to withdraw immediately all its forces from East Timor.

The United States and Japan abstained and Benin did not participate in the vote. The 12 other members of the council voted for the resolution, which was submitted by Guyana and Tanzania.

Earlier, the council rejected a Japanese amendment which would have taken account of Indonesian assertions that the withdrawal had begun, referring in the text to "all its remaining forces"—inserting the word "remaining."

All states "and other parties concerned" were called upon to cooperate fully with the UN to achieve a peaceful solution and facilitate the decolonization of East Timor.

The territory is still regarded as a Portuguese colony, although the Portuguese administration has been withdrawn and the Fretilin political movement unilaterally declared its independence before the entry of Indonesian troops late last year.

Dutchman Who C 'Night Watch' Kill

MIDDEN BEEMSTER Netherlands, April 22 (U mentally ill man who sli Rembrandt painting in t sterdam Rijksmuseum in S ber committed suicide State Psychiatric Instit Eindhoven, relatives said day.

Wilhelmus Adrianus de 38, a teacher with a hist mental instability, ripped Night Watch" with a k kitchen knife 13 times guards overpowered him. authorities decided to sen back to mental care rathe prosecute him.

Portuguese Parties Stress Solutions to Economic Problem

LISBON, April 22 (NYT).—The key issue in the Portuguese elections Sunday is what to do about the economy.

Portugal is faced by a serious balance-of-payments problem and a drop in production, as well as inflation, unemployment and social agitation. Each of the major political parties has presented a program for solving the economic crisis.

The Socialist platform calls for a "reconstruction" of the national economy, emphasizing the need to establish the rules of the game. They insist that the "errors and abuses" of the controversial agrarian reform program be corrected and that the public and private sectors be clearly defined. The Socialists stress their close ties with the rest of Europe and its promises of economic assistance and cooperation.

The Communists, on the other hand, insist that they are the "defenders of the achievements of the revolution"—the labor gains, nationalizations, agrarian reform. They call for development of the public sector, advancement of the agrarian reform program and a wage-price policy that would favor workers.

The Popular Democrats demand profound changes in the economy, saying they are against both capitalism and Marxism, but favor a mixed economy. They want the agrarian reform laws revoked and new legislation worked out with the participation of the farmers. They defend "socially useful" private initiative and property.



Associated Press.

BEFORE THE VOTE—Socialist leader Mario Soares campaigning in rain near Lisbon.

The Social Democratic Center presents itself as a party of competent technicians. It is the only big party that is not part of the government coalition. The centrists oppose the country's Socialist trend and favor a free-market economy. They are fervent defenders of private enterprise, calling for certain "denationalizations" and a suspension of the agrarian reform law.

The smaller parties offer a greater variety of platforms. The Maoist sister parties, the Marxist-Leninist Communist party of Portugal and the Worker-Peasant Alliance, devote most of time to attacking the fascists," as they call th thodox Communists.

The third Maoist part Movement for the Reorgan of the Proletariat, denounces the "imperialist the social-imperialists" name for the Communist calls for the dismantling bases used by foreign p This includes the U.S. French bases in the Azores.

The Popular Democratic believed to be the only far party that has a chan winning one or two seats National Assembly, demand Portugal pull out of reject all U.S. loans and itself with the Third World

The other far-leftist p emphasize, in different "people's power" and the poli ing of the armed forces. are the Radical Socialist-Fr Socialist Front, the Mov of the Socialist Left, the skyist Internationalist Comm League and Revolutionary ers party.

The small rightist parties Christian Democrats and Popular Monarchists, like Social Democratic Center, vigorously attacked the g ment's Socialist moves as as decolonization since revolution of April 25, 1974.

The decolonization of Po guese Africa is a prime ele issue. Half a million ref refugees are bitterly contem the government parties for defending their interests.

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cording to Primary Poll

ew Faces, Domestic Issues, onservatism Move Democrats

By Robert Reinhold

EW YORK, April 22 (NYT).— he absence of such a galva- g political issue as the war Vietnam, Democratic voters year, at least insofar as they ypified by the small minority oters who have turned out in early primaries, appear to a more conservative hue they did in 1972.

eries of six New York Times-CBS News surveys of primary voters suggests, moreover, that the muddled Democratic presidential race seems to have been shaped largely by economic and other domestic issues and by an ill-defined yearning for new faces.

The surveys confirm that the kind of divisive foreign issues that created the McGovern candidacy four years ago have largely evaporated. So, too, it seems, has the appetite of Democrats—at least of the small number that vote in primaries—for radical social change.

The conservative mood in the six early primary states surveyed seems all the more significant because there are indications that Democrats nationally are even more conservative. When compared with a national cross section of Democrats polled by The New York Times and CBS News last month after the Illinois primary, the primary voters have more liberal views on a wide range of political issues than do other Democrats in all states except Florida.

Carter Gains

The chief beneficiary of the voters' interest in new faces and domestic issues, the studies find, is Jimmy Carter. The former Georgia governor has managed to elbow his way to the front of the Democratic pack with a constituency unlike that amassed in recent years by any other serious contender for the Democratic nomination.

Apart from the blacks among them, the Carter voters are generally an affluent, suburban and rural lot who seem, in many respects, like Republicans in disguise. In state after state, they were more likely than other Democratic voters to have voted for Richard Nixon in 1972, and more likely to desert the party to vote for President Ford in November if their candidate is denied the nomination.

It is difficult to say exactly how the complexion of the race would have been altered had Sen. Hubert Humphrey been an active rather than a phantom candidate. Thus far the party's traditional majority—the working people and liberals who coalesced behind presidents like Roosevelt and Kennedy—have found no congenial outlet.

Still, a few tentative themes condense from all this vapor.

No Issue of War

Probably most striking is the waning of foreign policy issues. Four years ago, Sen. George McGovern rode a crest of indignation over the war to the nomination. This year, no such compelling issue has emerged—except possibly in New York, where Jewish concern over Israel and resentment against the Soviet Union helped give Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington a victory.

The Times-CBS News surveys have found that Jackson has done extremely well among those who said they were concerned about relations with the Soviet Union. Unfortunately for his aspirations, scarcely 1 in 15 Democratic voters in the six states expressed any special worry over this issue.

Similarly, the only remaining liberal, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, drew rather well among those on the opposite side of the issue—those who wanted to cut military spending. Again, however, only about 1 of 10 questioned listed this as a major concern. Rep. Udall has done exceptionally well among those concerned about pollution and environment, but very few are.

A traditionally abrasive and divisive Democratic issue—race relations—appears to be playing little direct role this year. The chief magnet for those hostile to black aspirations, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, has done poorly and has all but dropped out.

Filling the Vacuum

About 40 per cent of Democrats interviewed, on average, felt that the government pays too much attention to the needs of minorities but these voters have not particularly favored any one of the remaining contenders—Mr. Carter, Rep. Udall or Sen. Jackson.

What then has filled this issue vacuum? Basically, it appears that economic issues and questions about the size and role of the central government have played the biggest role so far. Across all six states, voters selected "job guarantees" as the issue that influenced their vote about as often as any other issue.

What has worked mostly to the benefit of Mr. Carter is a latent feeling that government is too big, that it spends too much and administers programs inefficiently.

Democrats Throw a Bone To U.S. 'Voter'

ORTLAND, Ore., April 22 ')—Alice Grace Toy, a reg- red Democrat in Wash- ton County's 99th Precinct, not get to vote in Tues- 's school elections here. lice, on the polling books e January, is an 18-month- schnauzer.

It's really weird. We haven't vaguest idea in the ld how this happened . . . registered her with the erican Kennel Association," Barbara Toy, her owner. lice's voter - registration came in the mail about month ago. Alice has re- ed gift boxes of cosmetics he mail, paid subscriptions our magazines and income- forms. Alice was quickly nfranchised.

ord Assails eagan Claim n Defenses

(Continued from Page 1)

ed" in resolving outstanding *issues, he said. "But under* circumstances will we be eded by arbitrary deadlines magogic political charges."

Reply by Reagan

GUSTA, Ga., April 22 (WP). Reagan, asked about Ford's charge that his as- n of Soviet military supe- y is "complete and utter nse," replied:

w does he [the President] e the figures? The figures l that we're outnumbered ips in the Navy by the So- Union 2 to 1; we're out- ed in the Army 2 to 1; artillery outnumbers us 3 their tanks outnumber us 1; their missiles are bigger, powerful, more numerous, now they're years ahead of e we thought they were in g multiple warheads to each e. . ."

Mr. Ford wants to take me n that, I'm prepared and wanted a legitimate debate e issues," Mr. Reagan said.

ke Gives a Reason '74 African Trip

DIANAPOLIS, April 22 (AP). Vance Hartke, D-Ind., said lay that he had visited four n countries in 1974 as chair- of the Senate Veterans 's Committee even though pense account he filed in listed only a trip to the Coast.

can look at that and give report on it," he said, g that all visits were related erans' affairs.

to Study Policy Waste Disposal

USSELS, April 22 (UPI).— up of experts will study ways ducing and disposing of the ean Economic Community's —1.5 billion tons this year pokesman for the Executive mission said today.

said the commission will nt 20 high-level officials the member countries to together with an EEC rep- tative on a common waste gement policy.

erts Start Talks *Rules of Warfare*

NEVA, April 22 (Reuters).— rts from more than 150 ries began talks yesterday odernize and supplement the Geneva conventions on war- and insure humane treat- for war victims.

e negotiations will deal with al politically sensitive issues rawing up moral codes of uct for international partici- n in civil wars, including illa wars.

Moslems Slay Filipino Troops

ANILA, April 22 (AP).— t 100 Moslem rebels armed knives and daggers crept an army encampment and ed at least 23 soldiers to h, military sources said today. ey said the raid occurred 12 on Jolo Island, 600 miles n of Manila, a center of em insurgency since the gov- ent of President Ferdinand os proclaimed martial law in



United Press International.

STUMPING DOWN UNDER—Jimmy Carter in a coal mine south of Pittsburgh during Pennsylvania primary race.

50 West Point Cadets Face Cheating Charges; Two Resign

WEST POINT, N.Y., April 22 (AP).—Fifty cadets at the United States Military Academy have been charged with cheating on an electrical engineering examination and two others have resigned in one of the most serious scandals in the institution's 174-year history.

The academy said today that all those involved in the case are second classmen, or juniors. It said an investigation had cleared 49 cadets of involvement in "unauthorized collaboration" on the take-home exam.

The case recalled West Point's biggest scandal, in 1951, when 37 football players and 53 other cadets resigned after they exchanged exam answers in an organized cheating scheme.

Review by Commandant

In 1973, 15 cadets resigned or were expelled after being convicted of passing answers on an exam.

Similar scandals have occurred at other service academies. In 1964, 109 cadets resigned from the Air Force Academy near Colorado Springs in a scandal involving the sale, theft and use of examination papers. In 1972, 39 Air Force Academy cadets were found guilty of honor violations and resigned. In 1974, seven midshipmen were expelled and 13 others disciplined at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., after receiving answers before a navigation exam. The instructor who gave out the answers was disciplined.

A West Point spokesman said the names of the 50 charged in the current scandal have been forwarded to the academy commandant, Brig Gen. Walter Ulmer. He will review the allegations and decide whether to dismiss the charges or recommend hearings.

If hearings by a board of regular Army officers are held, an independent investigation will be conducted and the accused will be entitled to legal counsel. The final decision on whether to dismiss a cadet accused of violating the honor code rests with the secretary of the Army.

The code requires that "a cadet will not lie, cheat or steal, or tolerate those who do."

An academy spokesman, Col. Thomas Garrigan, said the alleged cheating occurred on an exam that the cadets were given to take home and complete during the first two weeks of last month.

The charges were investigated by an 88-man Cadet Honor Committee, which convened individual 12-man honor boards to hear the cases. The proceedings were begun April 12 and were completed last night.

If the cadets are dismissed from the academy, they will have to spend two additional years in the Army as enlisted men.

U.S. High Court Backs Subpoenas For Bank Files

WASHINGTON, April 22 (NYT).—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that an individual customer of a bank has no right to challenge, on Fourth Amendment search-and-seizure grounds, a government subpoena to his bank for records of his personal transactions that the bank is required to maintain under the Bank Secrecy Act of 1970.

The ruling, by a 7-2 vote, means that unless the bank itself successfully challenges the subpoena, the government may use the records as evidence in prosecuting the customer in a criminal trial. The ruling thus makes it clear that a major purpose of the controversial Bank Secrecy Act will be fulfilled.

Congress passed the act, which requires extensive record-keeping by banks, on the grounds that the government needed more such information in order to catch criminals and tax dodgers. In 1974, the court rejected a broad array of challenges to the act.

It held, among other things, that the maintenance of the records was not a violation of either the banks' or their customers' rights against unreasonable searches and seizures of their papers or property. However, it had left undecided the question of what rights a bank customer might have in order to challenge government efforts to obtain the records.

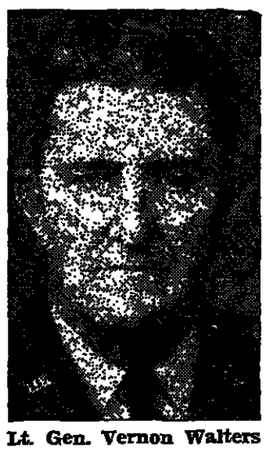
U.S. May Let Iceland Buy Patrol Boats

REYKJAVIK, April 22 (Reuters).—The United States has refused to lease high-speed patrol boats to Iceland for use in the "cod war" with Britain but will apparently not stand in the way of their sale, Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday.

In turning down a request to lease the 40-knot Ashville patrol boats, the United States, in a note published here, said it was willing to put the Icelandic authorities in contact with the makers of the boat. The sources said the government here understood this to mean Washington would not stand in the way of a direct purchase.

Filipino-Romanian Pact

MANILA, April 22 (UPI).—The Philippines and Romania today signed agreements for increased trade and technical cooperation.



Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters

Walters Plans To Quit No. 2 Post at CIA

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP).—Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters is quitting as deputy director of the embattled CIA, the White House said today.

It gave no reason for his resignation, which was revealed in a single sentence included in an announcement that President Ford plans to nominate Henry Knoche, 31, associate deputy director, as deputy director.

At CIA headquarters, an official said Gen. Walters, 59, was planning to retire.

Former President Richard Nixon appointed Gen. Walters to the job in 1972. At that time, Gen. Walters was serving as senior military attaché in Paris. His previous assignments had included service in Vietnam and as assistant army attaché in Brazil.

Judge Tells Head Of ITT to Appear

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI).—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. was ordered to appear in federal court for failing to turn over internal documents dealing with questionable payments, the Securities and Exchange Commission said yesterday.

Although the SEC identified only about $300,000 paid to Italian tax authorities, the subpoena covers a period extending to 1968. This would include the period when ITT was allegedly cooperating with the CIA to undermine the Chilean government of the late President Salvador Allende.

The SEC said that Judge George Hart ordered ITT chairman Harold Geneen and Controller Herbert Knortz to appear April 29 in U.S. District Court.

Attacking 'Welfare for the Rich'

U.S. Socialist Sees Gain by Party in November

By Myra MacPherson

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 (WP).—The candidate was assailing the government and the other candidates—standard rhetoric in the presidential campaign. But this time the call was to reject capitalism—"a system that is killing the people"—and to replace it with a "planned economy where we stop putting profits above human needs." The speaker was Peter Camejo, the 36-year-old presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers party.

Only 75 people came to hear Mr. Camejo's denunciation of U.S. foreign and domestic policies, social injustice for workers, women and minorities, tax loopholes, stagnation of the economy and the two-party system.

Noting that President Ford was getting on the anti-government-spending bandwagon, Mr. Camejo said, "Now we have the government running against itself." Before the night was over, a rousing appeal collected $1,500 in pledges and baskets were passed for contributions.

Mr. Camejo, born in New York City of Venezuelan parents, has been campaigning for 16 months, without Secret Service protection or government matching funds, even though the SWP campaign has raised over $300,000.

"For the first time, we pay for the candidates," he said. "They tax us a certain percentage for federal financing, only they don't tell you it's only for Democrats and Republicans. You can't get matching funds for any party that did not get 5 per cent of the vote in the 1973 election."

The Debs Days

Mr. Camejo is now on the November ballot in 31 states and he is predicting that today's economic problems and voter disillusionment will give U.S. Socialists their biggest boost since the days when Eugene V. Debs, then in prison, collected nearly a million votes in 1920.

"In New York's primary, 85 per cent did not vote," Mr. Camejo said. "Blacks make up 17 per cent of Florida's Dade County [Miami] registered voters. The actual number of the black vote in that primary was 2 per cent. So [Jimmy] Carter gets the majority of that small vote and the headlines say 'Blacks Support Carter.' It's more accurate to say 'Blacks aren't supporting any of them.' People are expressing themselves by not voting, but it's a purely negative, nonproductive way.

"In New Hampshire, people were asked who of the candidates had a solution to their problems and 61 per cent said 'none.' In July and August there'll be a first-ballot victory for 'none'."

Mr. Camejo hopes to capture votes of blacks and blue-collar workers. "The workers don't know we exist—and already they're for what we're for."

He shakes hands at unemployment lines and plant gates. Mr. Camejo says he initially was surprised when no one yelled "Commie" or "Go back to Russia."

"People don't seem to regard us as wild-eyed fanatics anymore," he said, noting that he was even received by the Pittsburgh Rotary Club.

FBI Harassment

For one thing, the party is taking advantage of anti-CIA and anti-FBI sentiment. According to FBI documents ordered released in the SWP's $27-million lawsuit against the agency, FBI agents sought to destroy the party by systematically harassing its members. The party's New York offices were burglarized by agents 92 times between 1960 and 1966.

Mr. Camejo has been arrested 10 times—"each time giving a speech," he says—and each time the charges were dropped or he was acquitted.

Despite 34 years of investigation, according to congressional testimony, the FBI has found no illegal acts committed by the leftist group, which was founded in 1934 by followers of Leon Trotsky.

Mr. Camejo said, "My whole life is the Socialist movement." His family, all in Venezuela, are well off, conservative, and "all disagree with me. The only one who really likes my campaign a lot is my grandmother."

Mr. Camejo lived as a child with his mother on Long Island. At age 14 he read some Socialist literature and has been a Socialist ever since. In the 1960s, Mr. Camejo majored in mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then left school to work in the anti-Vietnam war movement, advocating nonviolent demonstrations. He went to Cuba for several months and has supported the causes of various Latin American political prisoners.

He now feels that his FBI dossier—he was given censored portions of it under the Freedom of Information Act—kept him from jobs and caused him to be fired from others. The party is supporting him during his candidacy, otherwise he lives on about $3,000 a year.

In his campaign, Mr. Camejo hits hard at "welfare for the rich" and laughs to see many Democrats using the theme. "With them it's 'trick rhetoric,' though."

Taxes for Welfare

"An average worker in this country pays 40 cents a working day in taxes to provide welfare payments," he said.

"We pay nearly $5 a day in taxes for the war budget. We pay more than $2 a day in taxes that goes for welfare for the rich. This includes tax-free interest on city bonds. The richest 2 per cent in this country own 90 per cent of all bonds.

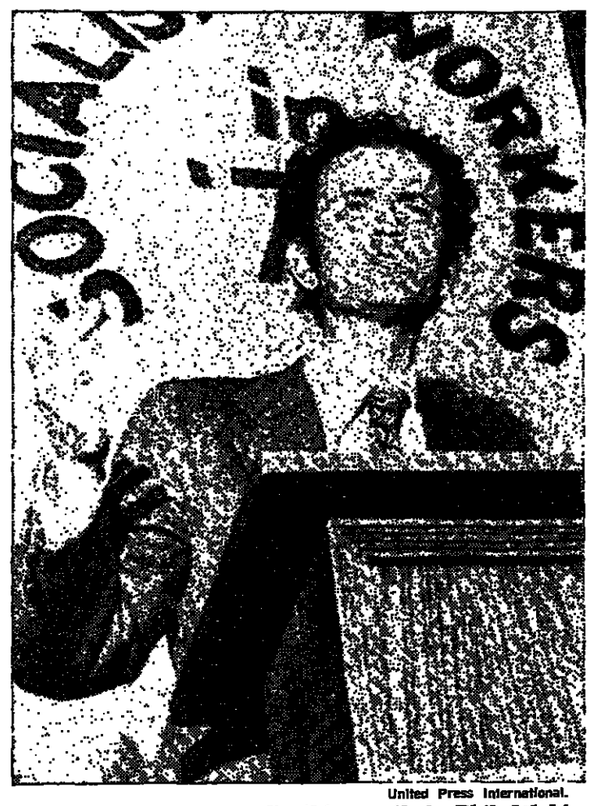
"But what do the capitalists propose to cut? The 40 cents to the 8 million children who live on the border of starvation."

Mr. Camejo says he is freer than traditional candidates because "they're figuring out how to get the vote to win an office. I want to win so much more. I want the American people to take over, democratically."

He puts no timetable on it, but Mr. Camejo insists this revolution is happening. "If the American people could be won away from the capitalists' solutions to the Vietnam war, then we can win them on the economic and social problems in this country.

"Get enough white men with two cars and a TV set out of work and it will happen a lot quicker than you think."

In 1972, the party got slightly more than 100,000 votes while running in 23 states. In 1974, the party got 440,000 votes in 10 states. Mr. Camejo says that today about 80 per cent of the people on unemployment lines his party has contacted say they are open to voting Socialist.



United Press International.

Peter Camejo during a rally this month in Philadelphia.

Arms Talks Are Recessed Until June 22

GENEVA, April 22 (UPI).—The 30-nation disarmament conference ended a nine-week spring session today with some progress on banning chemical weapons and environmental warfare but in the same deadlock as 14 years ago on prohibiting all nuclear tests.

At its 704th meeting since starting in March, 1962, the conference agreed on a two-month recess, with the summer session opening June 22.

Delegates said some progress on banning chemical weapons was made with a new suggestion by the United States.

U.S. delegate Joseph Martin jr. said the conference could work on a treaty banning the production of all lethal chemical weapons and so-called "binary" arms rather than concentrating, as it has done for two years, on prohibiting the production and stockpiling of all chemical-warfare agents.

A "binary" weapon is one which contains two innocent chemicals which, when combined, become lethal.

Mr. Martin and his Soviet counterpart, Alexei Roshchin, also saw a good chance for agreement in the summer session on their jointly proposed draft treaty banning methods of environmental warfare which would have "widespread, long-lasting or severe" repercussions.

Delegates said the two major powers were able to clarify doubts about the vagueness of this wording, although the problem of how to deal with eventual violations remained an obstacle.

Many participants oppose having the UN Security Council deal with violations because of its built-in veto system.

On the central issue of banning underground nuclear tests, however, the United States and Soviet Union remained as far apart as they were in 1962.

In other negotiations here, U.S. and Soviet representatives met for two hours today in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

It was the 156th meeting since the current round of SALT-3 negotiations began Nov. 21, 1972. The next meeting was scheduled for April 28.

Court in Seoul Jails Two Foes of Regime

SEOUL, April 22 (AP).—Two South Korean opposition party officials were convicted yesterday on charges of disseminating copies of a poem and a magazine article critical of the government of Chung Hee Park.

The Seoul District Court sentenced Kim Deuk Young, 34, to 10 months in prison and Chun Yong Ju, 51, to a one-year term. Mr. Kim is an aide to the New Democratic party president, Kim Young Sam.

'Living Bible' Drawing Fire On Frankness

CINCINNATI, April 22 (AP).—The author of "The Living Bible" says some of his modern translation has proven too frank for readers.

The Rev. Kenneth Taylor said in an interview that he is getting complaints about his choice of modern English for ancient Hebrew curse words.

A verse that is drawing particular protest is I Samuel 20:30 in the New English Bible which reads: "Saul was angry with Jonathan, 'You son of a crooked and unfaithful mother.'" Mr. Taylor, a Protestant minister, translated that as "Saul boiled with rage, 'You son-of-a-bitch,'" and said it is truer to the strength and intent of the Hebrew.

Jackson Demands Rockefeller Give Apology on Story

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP).—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., demanded "an immediate public apology" yesterday from Vice-President Rockefeller over an Atlanta Journal article saying that Mr. Rockefeller questioned in a closed meeting whether there is Communist influence on Sen. Jackson's staff.

Mr. Rockefeller's spokesman said before Sen. Jackson's demand that the Vice-President would not comment on a story about what was said in a closed-door, off-the-record meeting.

The Journal story, published yesterday, quoted unnamed state Republican officials who were among 30 party leaders who met with Mr. Rockefeller during his trip to Atlanta last Thursday.

The newspaper quoted three of the Republicans at the meeting as saying Mr. Rockefeller spoke of a member of Sen. Jackson's staff who was an avowed Communist but had been converted away from that philosophy. Mr. Rockefeller questioned whether that represented a "conversion of convenience," the newspaper reported. Sen. Jackson is a Democratic presidential aspirant.

Sen. Jackson said in a telegram to Mr. Rockefeller: "The remarks attributed to you are obviously false and malicious. I demand an immediate public apology."

Vice-President Rockefeller said today he regretted that Sen. Jackson was embarrassed. "I made no charges," he said, "and therefore there are none to be withdrawn."

U.S. Is Reported Ready to Sell Arms, Equipment to Pakistan

By Richard M. Weintraub

WASHINGTON, April 22 (WP).—The United States is preparing to sell Pakistan ammunition, anti-tank missiles, jeeps and other military vehicles valued at about $100 million, according to U.S. and Pakistani sources.

The sale of arms would be the first of any great significance since the United States lifted its 10-year embargo on sales to India and Pakistan a year ago.

A Pakistani Air Force team also has been in the United States for the last several weeks looking at A-4 and A-7 fighter-bombers and the advanced F-5E fighter.

"We've not made any decisions on the planes as yet, nor has the United States given us a go-ahead to buy," a Pakistani spokesman said yesterday.

Sales of ammunition and TOW anti-tank missiles reportedly are in the final stage, however.

A year ago, when the United States announced after a visit by Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto that it was lifting the arms embargo, India warned Washington that any sales to Pakistan could cause an arms race and worsen relations on the subcontinent.

Earlier this week, Indian diplomats in Washington, when asked about the arms-sale reports, took a more restrained line, saying that New Delhi is not worried about the sales indicated so far, which are of a limited nature.

India manufactures most of its own arms and gets the rest from the Soviet Union. Pakistan's armed forces, U.S.-armed until the embargo of 1965, have received arms since then from a variety of sources, mainly China.

India announced last week that it is willing to discuss resuming diplomatic relations with Pakistan, which were broken during the 1971 war over Bangladesh.

When the United States lifted the arms embargo, Pakistan reportedly prepared a "shopping list" including M-60 tanks, F-5 fighters, submarines, surface-to-air missiles, ammunition and TOW missiles (tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire-guided missiles).

A Pakistani spokesman said yesterday that tanks and other such heavy weapons are not under discussion. There is no indication whether surface-to-air missiles have been discussed recently.

The current sales are understood to be on a "cash-and-carry" basis and, since they are for more than $25 million, they will have to be submitted to Congress for approval under new legislation governing sales of military equipment abroad.

One of the factors reportedly inhibiting the sales of aircraft is Pakistan's capacity to pay for the advanced planes.

China Will Buy More Soybeans, Grain From U.S.

SINGAPORE, April 22 (AP).—Earl Butz, the U.S. secretary of agriculture, said today that China had agreed to buy more grain and soybeans from the United States.

"This is a five-year renewal of a three-year understanding signed earlier," Mr. Butz said at the end of a two-day visit here. "It calls for deliveries of 10.2 million tons over the next five years."

Mr. Butz said he foresees a long-term market for U.S. feed grains in China, which now buys wheat from Canada and Australia. Asia, he said, had surpassed Western Europe to become an $8-billion market for U.S. farm products.

The secretary also said that Malaysia, which sold 400,000 tons of palm oil to the United States last year, would not curb its exports. But he said he will urge Malaysian officials, during his stopover there tomorrow, to diversify their markets into Asia and Europe. However, he said he was opposed to the imposition of a quota system of tariffs on palm oil imports to the United States.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Friday, April 23, 1976 *

Kissinger's Africa

Henry Kissinger sets out on his first African safari on the heels of the first Arab-African general meeting at Dakar. The timing of these events may be coincidental, but each is rather profoundly relevant to the other.

The Arab countries have made great diplomatic progress in black Africa. They started with the initial disadvantage of having been the last active slave-traders, a market largely suppressed by the European colonizers. But they have some very present advantages: Oil, and the money that oil brings in, as well as religion which has made a deep impression on many African peoples. This last has sometimes been a source of friction—in the Sudan, for example—but it has also been a means of communication with many African leaders. Moreover, as a result of long Arab trading and settlement, especially in East Africa, the culture and the language of Arabia is more deeply rooted in Africa than that of the Europeans.

The Arabs have made effective use of their strengths in Africa, particularly in breaking the ties Israel originally established with many new African countries. That Israel has recently accentuated this split with black Africa by its welcome to South Africa's Prime Minister, John Vorster, was a reflection, albeit a distorted one rather than a cause of this process.

As for the United States, it has played a low-keyed role in Africa, until the recent Angolan crisis. Africans, and many Americans, have deplored this, and Mr. Kissinger must face the fact that a great power is condemned as much for what it did not do in Africa as for what it did do in Asia. Yet there were originally good reasons for the U.S. stand.

The United States did not bear, as nearly all European countries did, the burden of an actively colonialist past in Africa. While its trade interests there were great, strategically there seemed less danger of collision with an expansive superpower than in Asia or Europe; less urgent threats than the Soviet presence in Cuba poses for the Americas. Then, too, the African situation is highly confused—white supremacy in South Africa and Rhodesia may be the major problem, but the real wars have been fought between tribes and political and religious groups within the independent states.

But now Angola and the Arab-African meeting have demonstrated very clearly that the United States cannot treat Africa with "benign neglect," or concentrate on trade and humanitarian gestures. Marxism in Africa has strong implications for U.S. foreign policy in Moscow and Peking; Arab influence demonstrates that what happens on the equator could affect U.S. concerns with the Mediterranean.

So Mr. Kissinger has no easy task, nor can he heed all the objurgations directed from the United States at the policies of Washington. Some of these criticisms are purely racist, some purely anti-racist. But neither offers a sound foundation for seeking rational solutions in a continent that is swept by many currents and countercurrents of conflict.

The Right U.S. Decision on Trade

President Ford faced an extremely uncomfortable choice in the shoe tariff case. He answered it exactly the right way. Otherwise all Americans would very shortly have found themselves paying more for shoes. Mr. Ford and his special trade representative, Frederick B. Dent, are entitled to great credit for a decision that constitutes both good economic policy at home and good foreign policy in the world. The decision has been greeted with the ritual shrieking and fist-shaking by those senators and congressmen whose constituents work in shoe factories. But the tariffs they sought would have given the small shoe companies very little real protection—and that little bit would have been purchased at inordinate cost to U.S. consumers.

Over the years the volume of shoes imported into the United States has risen substantially. One reason is the repeated failure of a good many U.S. manufacturers to meet new fashions as rapidly as their foreign competitors do. The U.S. manufacturers and the unions demanded government protection, and took their case to the International Trade Commission. The six-member commission split three ways in its recommendations to the President. That left Mr. Ford, in the midst of an election campaign, with a large question to answer.

* * *

Trade policy illustrates one of the perennial perplexities of democracy. The narrow interest is always the most vehement and the most energetic. The broad national interest may be far more substantial, as it was in this instance, but it is thinly spread over 215 million people of whom very few are even aware that it exists. Companies in trouble also tend to exaggerate grossly the share of their misfortune that is owed to imports. It is always easier to blame the foreigners for lost sales, rather than other causes lying closer to home. The government then finds itself dealing with a hotly emotional campaign to "save jobs" from foreign invasion, when it knows perfectly well that—again, as in the shoe case—no tariff is going to rescue the small and declining U.S. manufacturers. The narrow interest lies in the preservation of markets, businesses and employment, which lends itself to flag-waving. The national interest is expressed only in the abstractions of foreign policy and the inflation statistics.

In the shoe case, the ferocious tariffs that three of the trade commissioners proposed, and that the industry wanted, would have cost U.S. consumers several billion dollars a year. The impact on the inflation rate would have been severe. The tariffs would also have cut down sharply on the range of styles available to the buyer. Here Mr. Ford's decision was made a little less difficult, in political terms, by the emergence of an effective and well-heeled counterlobby of shoe retailers, who accurately argued that the tariffs might endanger as many jobs in the stores as they tried to preserve in the factories. At the same time the tariffs would have had a drastic effect abroad. The largest exporter of shoes to the United States is Italy, whose economy is already in a profound recession that may shortly bring the Communist party into office there.

Even if this country had been prepared to bear all these different kinds of costs, it is extremely questionable that the tariffs would actually have helped many working people. Even the International Trade Commission doubted that protection could have done much for the small companies. As for the big ones, they have evidently been competing quite successfully with the imports.

Mr. Ford has decided two major international trade cases in the past several weeks. Of the two, the specialty steel issue involved much less money directly. But perhaps it cast the longer shadow, since the outcome there may turn into a precedent for the steel industry as a whole. The International Trade Commission had recommended quota protection for the specialty steel makers. Mr. Ford instead is going to try to negotiate import limits with the countries that ship steel to the United States. It is an anti-competitive market-sharing strategy, and a bad choice. Regarding shoes, in contrast, Mr. Ford has gone the other way and welcomed the expansion of trade. To those who may be pushed out of business, he offers exactly the right remedy: adjustment assistance.

* * *

For individual workers, this assistance means better unemployment compensation, job retraining and perhaps even help in relocating. For firms, it can mean technical and financial aid to modernize or to switch into other products. Rather than trying to keep sinking enterprises afloat indefinitely at the expense of the consumer, it is vastly better to use public money to help both employees and employers escape from obsolete and declining business into more promising ventures.

On trade Mr. Ford is batting .500 so far this season. For an election year, that's not so bad.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Multinationals: An Exodus?

It would be premature to speak of an exodus, but the U.S. multinational companies are stepping up their withdrawal from Europe. Having made up their mind to take advantage of the economic recovery in the United States, they will diminish for the first time in decades their investments in Europe. This evolution, caused by rising costs, dwindling profits and definite political anxieties, marks the end of an era.

—*From Les Echos (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

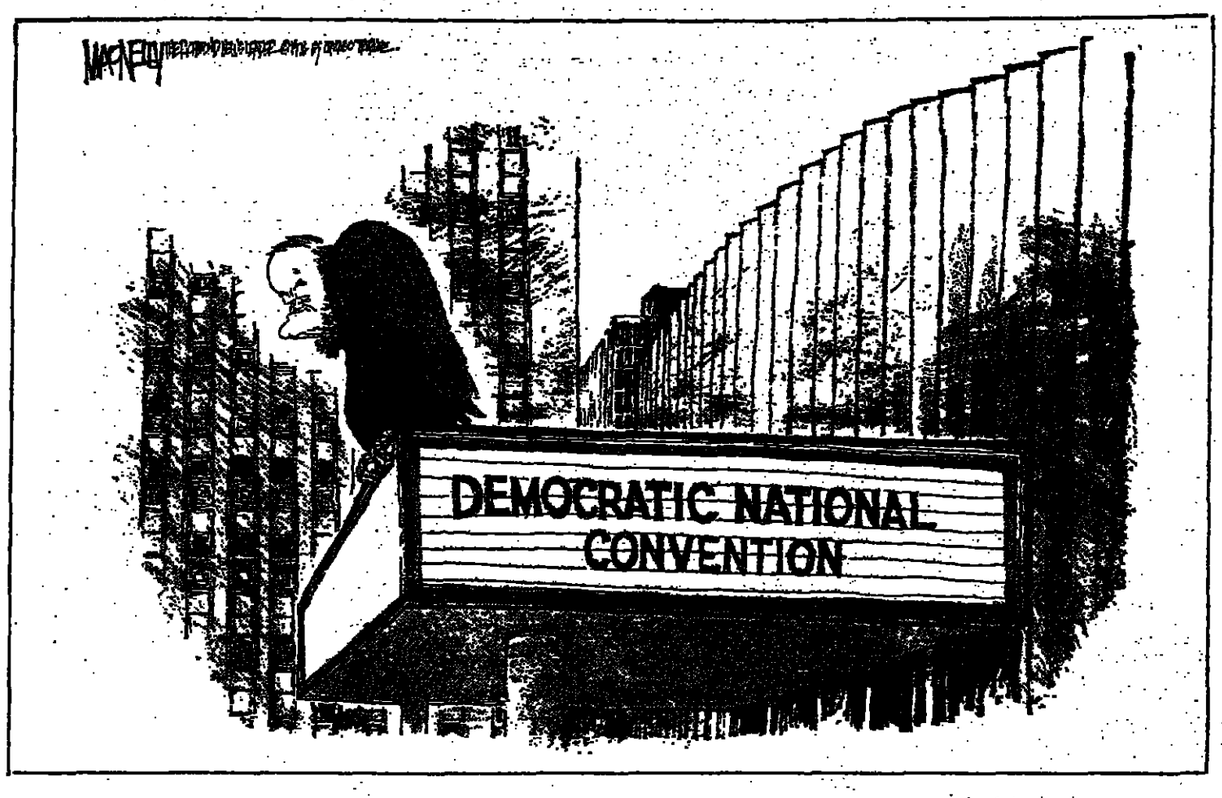
April 23, 1901

LONDON—A great triumph awaited Mrs. Langtry at the Imperial Theatre last night. She entertained the smartest and most critical audience in the world in what is now the most beautiful theater in London. The play, "A Royal Necklace," contains genuine dramatic qualities, and Mrs. Langtry's beauty and talent enhanced the entire evening.

Fifty Years Ago

April 23, 1926

SOUTHAMPTON—Cupid seems to have been the busiest passenger on the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Scotland, which has just returned to Southampton after its world pleasure cruise of 35,000 miles. During the cruise 27 engagements were announced and there were also seven honeymoon couples on board. Of the passengers, 180 were British and 400 Americans and Canadians.



On Saving the White House From Itself

By John Paton Davies

BENALMADENA-COSTA, Spain, —The Chinese were smart enough some 2,000 years ago to set up a system to monitor the conduct of government officials. It developed into the Censorate, with authority to blow the whistle on misconduct by not only bureaucrats, but the Emperor himself—to be sure, at the occasional cost of a censor's head.

Under the principle of checks and balances, the U.S. Legislative branch keeps tabs on the Executive. But it has its own duties to attend to and could thoroughly monitor the Executive only at the detriment of its legislative functions. In any event, the Congress is not constituted to maintain a continuing, dispassionate surveillance. It is a changing and partisan body which swings back and forth from collaboration to confrontation with the Executive.

Helping Congress

The Congress needs help in chivvying the Executive along the straight-and-narrow path of rectitude and reason. The media have been zealous in ferreting out Executive misdeeds, and share with the Congress exhilaration in exposés. On balance, this is to the good. Because, however, the press and the broadcasters are private enterprises functioning outside of the government, they ordinarily do not, and often should not, have foreknowledge of the Executive's confidential decisions and actions and so usually cannot voice before the event an opinion which might prevent a misstep.

What is needed, then, is an independent "censorate" to monitor Executive operations and policy. But this board of monitors, as it might be called, would not be truly independent if either the Executive or Legislative selected its members. Selection by the government easily raises suspicions of cronyism, political debt-paying, cover-ups and whitewashes. To insure, so far as is possible, the board's independent, disinterested character, its members should be selected by certain private groups of persons not active in either the government or partisan politics.

Before discussing the choice of board members, it would be well to speculate on how the board might function. To begin with, its approach to the government had best be collaborative, neither competitive nor antagonistic. It would not attempt to usurp government functions. It would be an ally of the Executive, intent on reducing the need for congressional hearings and judicial proceedings by forestalling Executive monkey-business, blunders and illegal acts. It should be welcomed by the Congress as a helpmate, relieving overburdened solons of much of the drudgery of investigating the Executive, while providing them with the results of surveillance.

The board would not initiate government policy or operations nor interfere in the normal functioning of the government and political system. It should probably limit itself, at least initially, to surveillance of national security and foreign relations—a more "sensitive" and concealed area than domestic affairs. Accordingly, the Executive would be obliged to report to the new board all proposed changes in policy or operations likely to have more than a routine effect on national security and foreign relations.

From the Past

Drawing on the past, these are the kinds of proposals that should be submitted to the board before pronouncement or implementation: policies of "massive retaliation," "liberation of captive peoples," and détente; operations such as the Bay of Pigs; each step of the progressive intervention in Indochina; the destabilization of the Allende regime; bankrolling extreme rightists in Italy, and nonintervention in Angola.

The bulk of the proposals coming to the board, then, would involve not questions of law but of judgment and practicality. The board would proceed something like this:

In broad historical perspective, would putting the Executive's proposal into effect damage, on balance, U.S. national interests?

Do the risks of the proposal outweigh its supposed advantages?

Are there serious doubts that the proposal is feasible, or even worth the effort and cost?

But, it may be argued, the Executive presumably would have already asked these questions of itself, so why duplicate the process?

Because for the good reason that over the past 80 years, at least, the Executive has given itself the wrong answers often enough to warrant independent review of its judgments, however fallible that review might be.

Procedurally, on some such basis as suggested in the preceding paragraph, the board would find either "No Objection" (in most cases) or "Objection," and confidentially inform the Executive of its finding. In the event of an objection, the Executive could accept it and quietly reverse itself without publicly losing face—as is now often the case in congressional or press exposés. Alternatively, the Executive could argue for reconsideration by the board or, as the objection would have only admonitory force, immediately override the objection. In the latter event, the board could inform a permanent select committee of the Congress established for this purpose and, unless the board regarded the matter as properly secret, make public the Executive's proposal and the board's objection. The issue would then be in the open, before the citizenry and its legislators. But not before the Executive had been given a chance to backtrack.

The existence of the board would, alone, tend to inhibit not only harebrained Executive schemes but also any inclination to act illegally. If, nevertheless, seemingly illegal activity by the Executive comes to the attention of the board, the monitors should refer the matter to the attorney general for action. He should report back to the board. If the monitors are not satisfied with his action, they would pass the matter to the select committee and, if they deemed necessary, recommend the appointment of a special prosecutor and the impaneiment of a grand jury. The board would publish its opinion in the matter.

In addition to acting as censor, ombudsman and deterrent, the board could serve to stiffen the Executive backbone in decisions where political expediency threatens to overwhelm judgment. For example, one of the prime reasons that the Kennedy and Johnson administrations entangled the United States ever more calamitously in Indochina was that, haunted by memories of the political repudiation suffered by the Truman administration from the "loss" of China and related political deceptions, they chose the domestically expedient course of trying not to "lose" Indochina rather than refusing to be entrapped in an area of remote concern and disastrous potential. What Kennedy and Johnson needed was a sternly nonpartisan body, known to the public for its integrity and wisdom, to support their sober misgivings and to object to self-destructive crusading in Southeast Asia.

Ford-Kissinger, and their successors, might find in a board of monitors stalwart backing for good sense when they are tempted by the politically expedient—especially in election years.

Now to the key matter of the composition and selection of a board of monitors. The board and its staff (on which it would heavily rely) should be small. Their usefulness would be imperiled were they to swell into yet another overblown bureaucracy.

To be truly independent, the monitors and staff members should not be active in politics. The monitors should be persons with historical perspective and deep experience in foreign and national security affairs through long practice or study and writing on the subject. It is more important that they be sagacious than innovative. And they should be unbeholden to and unafraid of either the Legislative branch or the Executive.

List Suggested

As exemplifying the varied types of persons who might be considered as monitors, the following are suggested: George Ball, Zbigniew Brzezinski, William Buckley, William P. Bundy, Clark Clifford, John Sherman Cooper, Alfred Gruenther, Loy Henderson, George F. Kennan, Paul H. Nitze, David Packard, James Reston, James R. Schlesinger, Barbara Tuchman, Cyrus Vance.

While the board should be established and financed by the government (although an alternative of support by foundations might be possible) the selection of its members should be by private citizens.

For, in essence, the board is meant to provide a form of citizen surveillance of public servants. Because the average citizen is neither particularly well-informed on foreign and national security affairs nor equipped to decide who is outstandingly competent in these fields, the selection of the members of the board should be made by persons familiar with those considerations.

This departure from universal suffrage has something like a precedent in the selection of Supreme Court Justices—in seeking advice on whom to appoint, the president does not put the question to the general public but to a body of specialists, the American Bar Association.

To enlist a broad range of specialist opinion, an "electoral college" might be formed to select the monitors. It could be composed of one or more delegates from the following groups or associations: retired career ambassadors and ministers, retired members of the joint chiefs of staff, the Councils on Foreign Relations in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Dallas, the historical and political science associations, and some sort of committee of seasoned foreign correspondents, professional observers of the foreign scene.

Finally, I would emphasize that this whole concept is tentatively advanced. If there is any merit in the idea, perhaps one of the foundations might develop it into a definite proposal.

Mr. Davies is a former U.S. career diplomat and author of "Foreign and Other Affairs." He was born and raised in China and spent much of his 23 years' service with the State Department in that country. Mr. Davies wrote this article for the IHT.

Letters

Intellectual Fog

In the article on Kissinger's philosophy by Bernard Gwertzman (IHT, April 6) he quotes Dr. Kissinger's reply to James Reston's question whether he considered himself as essentially tragic. *I feel that this reply deserves analysis because it exemplifies the intellectual fog in which the secretary of state gropes in his efforts to conduct U.S. foreign policy.*

There is his statement: "I think of myself as a historian more than as a statesman. As a historian you have to be conscious of the fact that every civilization that has ever existed has ultimately collapsed." Dr. Kissinger is implying a dilemma and conflict between the two roles. And if he would refer to the contradiction between the two attitudes of reflection and of action required, if indeed he were Hamlet whose "resolution is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought" then let him leave the stage before it is strewn with the corpses resulting from his doubts. But he does not indicate such a psychological state, he invokes a grandiose historical generalization to explain his acceptance of defeat before a struggle and it is there where the intellectual shallowness of his philosophy is exposed. For he does not seem to have understood that not only as a statesman he works in a specific situation, but that even as a historian no global generalization can be made to account for the events within the time span of a man's or a generation's existence.

The generalization (that every civilization that ever existed has ultimately collapsed) may be valid for a long-term trend emerging through the fluctuations of periods which in the shorter time spans of each generation may represent reversals of the trend alternating with its asserting itself. These reversals may be the result of human effort and it is here that lies the task of statesmen, and their genius. When Churchill took over the reins of the British government, the trend was for the British Empire to decline. He, too, was a historian but by taking up Hitler's challenge not only did he superimpose an upward movement upon the declining trend, but by slaying, so to speak, this particularly nasty dragon he (and, of course, the British people) secured a more civilized and tolerable condition for the trend to reappear . . . .

F. GOLDMAN-KISLER.
London.

U.S. Indifference

Re William Buckley's column (IHT, April 12):

He seems concerned that U.S. citizens are not sufficiently aroused over the fact that "we didn't win" in Angola. He feels that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Ford should have awakened us to the understanding of the "implications in Angola"—the fact that the Russians, using Cuban troops, were instrumental in having their faction come out on top. He said that the American people may "just not care."

Well, he has hit upon the truth there. All these "implications" may seem crucial to our leaders: they may feel that we should stand up and fight over the ideology of the circumstance; that we should "exert ourselves in order to survive."

The "man in the street" has had enough of "advising," "influencing" and fighting. Vietnam has left us cold to foreign intervention for years to come. As a result of that crushing mistake in judgment, the American people are "turned off." They have put foreign troubles out of their minds. They want to get on with elections at home and then enjoy some peace, tranquility and prosperity.

This is not a callous, cold lack of perception nor an unfeeling disregard, nor ignorance of other peoples' plights. It is that the U.S. people are tired of being told that they must do their "fair share," etc., and assume responsibility for righting all wrongs. They have always done their fair share, but there comes a time when our nation must take a breather, relax within itself and forgo the compulsion or the temptation of intervention.

HARRIET S. DANNENHAUER.
London.

The Peril Of Commun Rise in Ital

By Joseph Kra

ROME—Among the many ian Communists I have in the past few days, two out. Together they indicate the domestic appeal of the munist entry into the majority here, and the in tional risks posed by such

One of the Communists I in mind is Bruno Trentin leader of the metalworkers He is a blue-eyed blond of age, with the regular featu a movie star. He was edu at Harvard and the Sor and the marks of cultured phistication—for example Shahn painting—adorn the of his office. He spoke fr the present Italian crisis.

"We have a government does not govern. It does n lect taxes, nor run the enterprises efficiently, nor consumption of imports. does is run up debts and abroad.

"The solution is a gover of national austerity. It reform the public service turning some to private in and squeezing out excess em ment in bureaucracy. It apply rationing of gasoli meat. It would curtail the est wages and salaries."

The other impressive Co nist I have met is Giorgi politano, No. 2 man in the to Secretary-General Enrico linguer, and the party's spokesman in the Parli Mr. Napolitano—a balding with fine features who gray slacks and a blazer and sounds like a college fessor.

Rules Out Putsc

He spoke passionately democratic spirit in Italy ruled out any putsch by the munists "even if we migh try one." He said the party had been liberalised, the ternal debate was now fu that the unions were far independent, and that the a constant effort to achie dependence from Moscow.

I asked him about t policy, and the attitude party toward military and NATO. He said the Communists were "not inte in learning NATO secrets, pressed doubt such secret been given to the Christian crats or Socialists.

He acknowledged that ago a party slogan had "Italy out of NATO and out of Italy." "But," he to ed, "we have changed our We see that keeping a ba balance is essential. We that no individual countr lower its defenses unilat without endangering the ba So we support the defense b and favor continued Italian bership in NATO."

I asked him about the aff between the Italian party other Communist parties. H the Italian Communists shown by "repeated state here and in Moscow that we an autonomous party." He mitted that the party had of solidarity" with the int tional Communist movement said: "That only means we foreign policy attitudes other progressive countries certain issues, such as Vie or Angola."

What emerges from th seems to me, is the true pi the Communist rise in Ita does not lie in the danger Communist take-over on the European model. On the trary, I believe that only munist entry into the parlia tary majority can arrest the nomic decay in Italy.

Closer

But while the Italian Com nist party is taking its dist from Moscow, events all a the Mediterranean are brin the Soviet Union closer to The true peril is that during th international crisis (say in Near East or Spain or Yugos after Tito dies) the Italian C munists would tip the gov ment in Rome toward the S side, thus strengthening Mos position in the Mediterran and opening the way to new viet pressures, possibly ag Italy and its heretical Comm party.

Fortunately, there is a w minimize the danger. The C munists can be accepted as of the parliamentary maj supporting an austerity po even against the workers. they should be kept out of government so that all of us test, over a period of years, responses during the internati crises, not yet totally previs but bound to develop in the M terranean.

INTERNATIONAL
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Exchange Gain Exceeds Inflation

Italy's Weakened Currency Offers Big Bonus to Tourists

ROME, April 22 (AP).—A troubled economy and a weak currency have turned Italy into a relative paradise for tourists. Officials here are hoping for a record number of visitors.

Tourists, who began pouring into Italy before Easter, are finding that their dollars and other strong foreign currencies will buy as much this year as last and sometimes more—despite a 30-per-cent inflation rate.

That is because the Italian lira has declined on foreign exchange markets at almost the same time the cost of living has risen. For instance, a double room with bath in a good hotel here cost 31,600 lire (about $42) last year and now costs 36,000 lire. But that is still about $43, because of the different exchange rate.

Men's shoes that sold for 25,000 lire last year—$40—are up to 32,000 lire this year but that means $36 now. Men's suits that were 80,000 lire—$128—last year are now $102. Women's shoes that were $40 last year are down to $37.50 this year.

Confusing Thousands

"We heard the dollar was strong in Europe, so we're counting on doing a lot of shopping," said a Chicago schoolteacher making her first trip to Italy in 13 years.

U.S. visitors may also come out a little further ahead because inflation at home should have resulted in an increase in the number of dollars in their pockets.

Tourism is one of the few bright spots in Italy's otherwise gloomy economic picture and the government is counting on it to bring in badly needed foreign currency. The sharp increases in oil prices in 1973 and 1974 set Italy on a downhill economic slide and fears by the wealthy and upper middle class that Communists will join in the next coalition government have caused a flight of Italian private capital.

"Italy is a foreigner's paradise," said Corriere della Sera, the respected Milanese newspaper Monday after preliminary figures showed record Easter tourist crowds.

25-Per-Cent Bonus

The dollar, the West German mark and the Swiss franc buy about 25 per cent more lire than they did at the start of the year. The dollar closed Monday at 876.50 lire, compared to 686 in mid-January. Even the British pound and the French franc are up about 15 per cent against the lira.

"The Easter figures are a good sign and we hope the trend holds," said a spokesman for ENIT, the national tourist office, after first reports indicated that record numbers of foreigners flocked through the Brenner Pass in the Alps and other frontier points.

About 13.2 million foreigners came to Italy last year, many attracted by the Roman Catholic Church's Holy Year celebrations. That was a 6-per-cent jump over 1974. ENIT said that these included 1.4 million Americans and indications are that there will be even more this year.

Black Africa ets Warning y Vorster

APE TOWN, April 22 (AP).—e Minister John Vorster toissued a stern warning to can leaders and black naalist guerrillas not to proa general war in southern ca.

eaking to Parliament, the h African leader also aped to promise continued tary aid to white-ruled Rho-

was Mr. Vorster's toughest d since he launched his y of detente with blackd northern states late in 1974. a clear warning to the leadof Zambia, Angola and Mobique and nationalist leaders ing a guerrilla war for blackority rule in Rhodesia, he ared:

have promised the youth of h Africa that I will leave no e unturned in my efforts to peace but, if it becomes that this is not possible, I be able to go to them with ear conscience and say, "I failed in my efforts, may have mercy on you."

War Is Expensive

e do not seek war but, unmately, there are leaders in a and southern Africa who quick to talk about war. ing in the world is as expenin every sense of the word ar."

. Vorster also strongly denipublished reports in London South Africa has cut militaid to the Rhodesian govent.

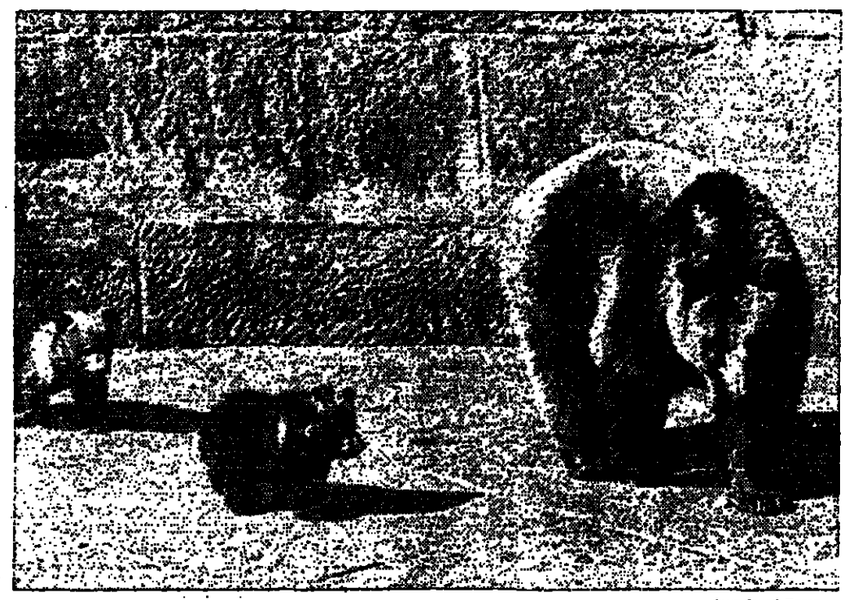
said that he would not al what military aid was ded in the past or what ld be provided in the future. also rejected black African ands to close South Africa's ler with Rhodesia and therecomplete an international omic blockade of the former ish colony.

uth Africa withdrew 2,000 military police, curbed counsurgency warfare and cut aid to Rhodesian security s during the policy of acmodation with black Africa year.

anch of U.S. Bank Bombed in Athens

HENS, April 22 (UPI).—A b blasted a branch of York's Citibank, in a resial Athens suburb, early topolice reported.

police spokesman said the o had been placed under a low and caused considerable age to the facade of the , but no casualties. Two mobiles parked nearby were y damaged and windowpanes shattered in nearby lings.



Associated Press.

THE THREE BEARS—Mother and 3-month-old cubs strolling at the zoo in Bern.

Obituaries

Sam Pope Brewer, 66, U.S. Correspondent

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT).—Sam Pope Brewer, 66, a former chief news correspondent for The New York Times in Europe and South America and a member of its United Nations bureau until his retirement in 1972, died yesterday in a hospital here following a heart attack.

Mr. Brewer, a taciturn and quiet man, had a long career as a foreign correspondent distinguished by bravery under fire in World War II and censorship brushes with dictatorships.

In 1941, he barely avoided death in Yugoslavia, where Serbian partisans arrested him as a German spy while he was covering the war there. They told him he would be shot but finally released him when they were convinced that he was a correspondent. During the occupation of Bulgaria by the Soviet Army in 1946, he was barred by the Russians from entering the country along with three other writers.

He joined The Times in 1945 after covering the war for the Chicago Tribune, first with the Greek forces, from 1940 to 1941, and then with the British in the Middle East and India. He also covered the Spanish Civil War for that paper, in addition to assignments in London and Madrid.

Before joining the Chicago paper, Mr. Brewer had worked for the New York Herald Tribune and Havas news agency both here and abroad.

Mideast Assignment

Upon joining The Times, he was assigned first to Cairo, then to Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Italy. After assignments in Spain and Portugal, he returned to the Middle East as The Times's chief correspondent there during the Israeli-Egyptian hostilities from 1947 to 1949.

Mr. Brewer was unwittingly involved in an international incident when he was with The Times in Lebanon. His wife at the time was the former Eleanor Kearns, now deceased. She became involved with Harold (Kim) Philby, a spy for the Soviet Union for 30 years while working as a British counterintelligence agent. The Brewers were divorced in 1958 and Mrs. Brewer soon married Philby, following him to Moscow in 1963 upon his defection to the Soviet Union.

After service in Palestine and the Arab countries, Mr. Brewer returned to Spain and Portugal for two years before becoming The Times's chief correspondent in South America. He then returned to the New York City staff of the paper before being assigned to the UN bureau.

Mr. Brewer, who was fluent in French, Spanish and Turkish, was born in Yonkers, N.Y. on Oct. 1, 1909, the son of Sam S. Brewer, a former reporter for the New York Sun, and Bessie Marsh Brewer, an etcher and lithographer. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy, Yale University, from which he received his MA in 1935, and the University of Paris.

Don M. Wolfe

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT).—Don Marion Wolfe, 73, editor of the Yale Milton, an eight-volume edition of John Milton's complete prose works published by the Yale University Press, died yesterday in Highstown, N.J. Dr. Wolfe was professor emeritus of English at Brooklyn College and of creative writing at the New School.

David Fox

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT).—David Fox, 90, retired president of Jay Thorpe, a women's specialty store now closed; died yesterday at his home here after a long illness.

Mr. Fox, until his retirement in the mid-1930s, was a vice-president of the Silver Fox Dress Co., now out of business. In July, 1942, Mr. Fox returned to the retail business, investing in Jay Thorpe. He retired in 1962.

Plea to Brezhnev Over Dissidents

PARIS, April 22 (Reuters).—A group of French and East European intellectuals today appealed to Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev to release dissenters imprisoned for their political views.

The group included journalist Raymond Aron and writer Pierre Emmanuel, a member of the French Academy.

In a telegram sent after a meeting here last night, they appealed in particular for the release of dissidents Vladimir Bukovsky, Mustafa Djemiliev, Andrei Tverdokhleyebov and Sergei Kovalev.

Ethiopian Troops Kill 1, Seize 50 During Protest

ADDIS ABABA, April 22 (Reuters).—Soldiers opened fire to break up a small demonstration here today, killing one of the protesters, the day after the government announced it would permit peaceful demonstrations.

Witnesses said soldiers arrived on the scene after the 200 demonstrators marched in orderly fashion to a city square. The troops fired seven shots, the witnesses said.

They said most of the shots were fired in the air but that the soldiers waded into the protesters, swinging rifle butts and heavy sticks. About 50 persons were taken away in trucks.

Although the demonstration was over the running of the national theater, there were some banners carried that called for democracy in Ethiopia.

Nepalese Recruits Proud of Tradition

Famed Gurkhas Fear U.K. Will End Service

By William Borders

KATMANDU, Nepal (NYT).—Lance Cpl. Dhyan Rai, a tough little soldier from the eastern Himalayas, is serving in a long and proud tradition that he fears may be fading away.

A Gurkha infantryman in the British Army, Cpl. Rai is as steadfast a warrior a the others in the long line of men that stretches back 150 years. But he concedes that the steady decline in the number of Gurkha troops raises doubts about the future of this legendary force.

"You hear some talk that the British don't need us any more," said Cpl. Rai, who was in Katmandu on leave from Hong Kong, where he patrols the Chinese border.

"Maybe it's true and they won't need us forever. But certainly it is a service that I am proud to do."

Cpl. Rai is one of 6,500 Nepalese men serving in the British Army under an agreement that dates back to the early 19th century, when the British in India first discovered, and then recruited, the mountain troops of this independent kingdom on India's northern border.

According to colonial historians, the British decided they wanted the Gurkhas on their side after the Gurkhas had very nearly beaten them in a crucial mountain battle, and so they have been fighting for London ever since, from Ypres to El Alamein, from the Persian desert to the jungles of Borneo.

Valor, Ruthlessness

The word Gurkha, the name of one part of Nepal, became the name of the force and it subsequently acquired worldwide renown for valor, and sometimes ruthlessness, in battle. In a typical appraisal, a British commander in World War I wrote:

"The soldier from Nepal has a big heart in a small body. He will return if he can to a trench from which he has been driven, and it will not be easy to turn him out a second time. Taciturn by nature, brave and loyal, the Gurkhas ended, as I knew they would, second to none."

Over the years, legends have followed the Gurkhas through the world's battlefields, like the story of a patrol that came upon four German soldiers sleeping in a foxhole in Italy during World War II.

Drawing their *kukris*, the traditional curved daggers that they still wear as standard equipment, the Gurkhas beheaded two of the Germans but left the other two unharmed, to spread a bit of terror.

At the end of World War II, there were 50,000 Gurkhas. But postwar demobilization coincided with the independence of India and, with the end of the British Army there, the Gurkha force was gradually reduced.

Reductions Due

Now it is due to be cut again, to about 6,000 men, out of a total British Army of 170,000. And some persons in Britain are pressing for an abandonment of Gurkha recruiting altogether.

"It's a relic of our past, when we had our imperial fingers in pies all over the world," an Englishman said. "But those days are over."

In some circles, there is also uneasiness about the view of the Gurkhas as mercenary soldiers. Nepalese and British here are still indignant about a remark made a few months ago by Daniel Moynihan, then U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who referred to the Cuban troops fighting in Angola as the Soviet Union's "Gurkha soldiers."

The Nepalese government is generally quite happy to have its citizens fighting for the British and is even distressed that the recruiting has dwindled to 300 men a year, who are chosen from several thousand applicants. The $5 million a year in salaries and pensions paid the Gurkhas was Nepal's largest source of foreign exchange until just a few years ago, when tourism surpassed it.

Sentimental Link

"If Britain were still a world power, then nationalists here might raise a ruckus about the Gurkhas," a high-ranking Nepalese official explained, "but Britain is so much weaker now that no one objects to this old sentimental link."

With the empire all but gone, there is, of course, much less for the five remaining Gurkha infantry battalions to do. Northern Ireland, Britain's major military theater at the moment, is one place that Gurkhas are not sent, presumably for domestic political reasons. And some of their officers say privately that a settlement in Belfast would, by releasing British troops there, bring even more pressure to disband the Gurkhas.

Like Cpl. Rai, a member of the 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles, most Gurkhas are serving in Hong Kong, doing border patrols and security work, for which they are paid considerably less than white British troops would receive.

Cpl. Rai, who has been in the Gurkhas for 12 years, earns $72 a month, a very substantial wage by Nepalese standards, and he sends a good part of it home to his village, Ratanchha, which is eight days' walk from the nearest road.

Athens Reduces Torturers' Terms

ATHENS, April 22 (UPI).—Eighteen military police officials sentenced for the torture of political prisoners had their terms reduced today and 11 others had their sentences suspended.

The Military Review Court, the highest legal authority in the armed forces, reached its verdict after 12 hours of deliberations. The officers were convicted by a court-martial last year.

All the defendents served with ESA, the special branch of the military police, or in military prisons during the seven-year dictatorship of the colonels that ended in 1974. They were accused by former political detainees of having ordered or carried out torture.

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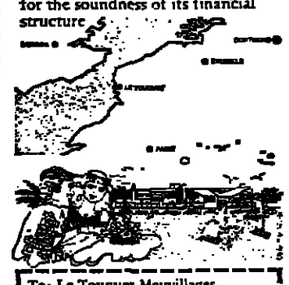
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12 Boulevard de la Madeleine, 1er	J. de Moncan	256.29.44	12,000 sq.m.	(for sale)		Immed.
80 Avenue Marceau, 8e	O.G.I.	522.86.86	287 sq.m.		(for rent)	Immed.
BRUSSELS:						
17 Avenue Marnix	Bernheim-Outremer	511.72.90	10,000 sq.m.		(for rent)	May '76
489 Avenue Louise	Bernheim-Outremer	511.72.90	12,450 sq.m.		(for rent)	June '76
Avenue de Tervuren	Bernheim-Outremer	511.72.90	6,000 sq.m.		(for rent)	Immed.
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66 Avenue Louise	Donaldsons S.A.	648.18.40	2,780 sq.m.		(for rent)	Immed.
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6/7 Avenue Lloyd George	Entr. E. François & Fils	736.20.20	6,000 sq.m.		+/—2,600	Immed.
270-272 Avenue de Tervuren	Entr. E. François & Fils	736.20.20	8,000 sq.m.		+/—2,800	Immed.
Arts/Lux, 58 Ave. Arts - Banking Hall & Offices	Jones, Lang, Wootton	219.42.10	13,000 sq.m.		(for rent)	Immed.
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Avenue de la Toison d'Or	Office des Propriétaires	513.84.20	332 sq.m.			Immed.
Belcomm	Mellersh & Harding	649.32.64	from 500 sq.m.		(for rent)	Immed.
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35 Seething Lane, EC3 (City)	Herring Son & Daw	01-734-8155	306 sq.m.	F/F at Cost.	£85.00 yr.	Immed.
199 Piccadilly, W1 (West End)	Herring Son & Daw	01-734-8155	288 sq.m.	F/F at Cost	£70.00 yr.	Immed.
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Watford, warehouses	Knight Frank & Rutley	01-629-8171	80,000 sq.ft.	(For sale)	(for rent)	Immed.
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BANKING AND FINANCE IN THE BAHAMAS

The Changing Role of the International Trust Companies

Relatively little is known about the role the international trust companies play in world finance. They are custodians of billions of dollars' worth of properties and securities and, as fiduciaries, control some of the largest trans-national corporations. For the most part consortia-owned by the largest of the international banks, the Trust company boards of directors are replete with some of the most astute and influential names in world finance. These companies shun publicity and operate on a very low-key basis serving the heterogeneous needs of sophisticated financial advisors and tax lawyers to many of the world's most prominent families and corporations.

The creation of trust companies per se is not an English one; on the contrary, the banks in England became institutional trustees through their trustee departments. Canada, Australia and the U.S. were the innovators who invented the Trust Company. Australia and Canada keep these companies out of the commercial banking fields. It is not surprising, then, that the international trust companies are to be found in former British colonies such as the Bahamas, Bermuda, Hong Kong, and the Cayman Islands, where the Common Law still prevails.

Around this trust concept has grown a complete way of life. There are lawyers in the U.K. who only practice law related to trusts; special sections in the U.K. Revenue Acts, as well as those of the U.S. and Canada, deal only with the different categories of capital and revenue derived or produced by a trust; and originally, special courts were established to deal with trust matters.

Over the centuries, the English Trust has developed into a very flexible instrument that is used successfully in all the former British colonies and imitated by a number of Roman Law ones as well. The fact that legal ownership can be transferred to a Trust and be recognized as a legal transfer is of enormous value in planning a person's estate or in the sheltering of property in the case of corporations. The fact that the trustee must act in the best interests of the beneficiaries and cannot profit from any property under his control has been immensely reassuring to beneficiaries and settlors alike, a precept which has been assiduously enforced by the courts in the Common Law countries.

International trust companies started out as adjuncts to overseas branches of large U.S. and U.K. banks, but have grown as independent bank-owned corporations distinct from the domestic operations that a bank might have in the same jurisdiction. While the trust concept is many centuries old, the offshore trust company is fairly young. Trust Corporation of Bahamas, the largest of the international set, was incorporated in 1936 in Nassau and is considered as one of the oldest of the truly "internationals."

Prior to World War II, the offshore trust industry was little more than a name. During the War, many wealthy English nationals were exposed to the Bahamas and Bermuda as well as other sterling area countries and colonies. The similarity of the laws appealed to the Englishman trying to safeguard his assets against the possibility that England might lose the War. The U.K. and Europe were the real victims of World War II and as "victors" were unable to utilize war loot in overcoming the privations being experienced by their own citizens; thus, they were forced into heavy post-war taxing in order to raise necessary revenue. Coupled with the necessity to rebuild the physical assets of the countries was a resurgence of the demands for social progress that had been interrupted by the War. These proposed social changes had as a basic premise the redistribution of wealth, a premise which naturally encouraged the emigration of great amounts of wealth to safer fiscal climates.

The Europeans used Switzerland, the Germans liked Liechtenstein and Luxembourg, the South Americans liked Panama, the Africans and Indians were attracted to London; and so it went with each country being a fiscal refuge, and sometimes a physical one as well, for expatriates of the other. Why this was so is more readily understood when one realizes that, in many cases, income that was generated outside a particular country, and owned by a resident alien who had no domestic income, was not taxed in the country where the alien lived. The alien, who might be an Indian living in London, could have income derived from a variety of foreign sources and not pay any taxes to his country of residence or his country of origin. The British had their Trusts to which they could gift property and successfully insulate their heirs from mounting inheritance taxes.

This, then, was the fertile ground which was just starting to be cultivated by a new breed of professionals, the international tax planners. Their search and that of the rich émigrés for responsible off-shore managers and administrators provided the stimulus for the growth of the international trust company.

Amazingly enough, it was an Exchange Control in the United Kingdom that really gave the tax planners in that country a ready-made avenue for diverting assets of their clients which would otherwise have suffered heavy U.K. income or inheritance taxes to off-shore jurisdictions. This World War II economic measure defined the countries in the Sterling Area (or as they later became known, the Scheduled Territories) and sterling could move freely within that area. The Bahamas and Bermuda were favourite recipients. It has been estimated by a biased Inland Revenue in the U.K. that hundreds of millions of pounds were transferred to Nassau through the utilization of the trust concept.

Dramatic growth occurred in the offshore trust industry during the fifties and sixties. In Nassau, the centre of the offshore industry, a plethora of new trust companies was formed. Chase Manhattan, First National City Bank, Barclays, Bank of Nova Scotia and many more trust companies with equally fine parentage appeared on the Nassau scene.

Because there was no banking or trust legislation until 1965, Nassau also became an attractive place for some unethical trust companies which, like the proverbial bad apples, have left the smell of their mischief to taint very legitimate operations in the eyes of some Europeans. Nassau itself grew from a lovely old colonial town of 30,000 to a dynamic urban centre of over 100,000 in less than ten years.

Growth continued without slackening until 1971 when two events occurred. First, the U.K. redefined the Scheduled Territories leaving the Bahamas and Bermuda out, and second, the Bahamas Government adopted a policy calling for independence from Britain. Either one of those events would have had a major impact on the continued growth of the tax haven trust industry in that country; the effects of the two on the Bahamas trust industry were cataclysmic.

Users of tax havens are very sensitive to political change. The announced intention in 1971 to sever ties with the U.K. provided a headlong flight of existing business away from the Bahamas. The favourite new refuge was the Cayman Islands, insignificant sunspots 300 miles west of Cuba with only 10,000 population. The Nassau Trust companies lost over one third of their existing business to this small British colony and other tax havens around the world.

Now that the Bahamas were no longer in the Scheduled Territory category, sterling trusts were now funded by freely convertible external sterling which could go anywhere it liked without the restrictions of the Bank of England. While some of the trusts moved to Switzerland and others to the Caymans, many remained in the traditional tax havens of the Bahamas and Bermuda as they were then beginning to be called.

During the period of growth, the tax havens had been used by other countries as well as the U.K. but the trust vehicle was not as popular with other nationals because of its peculiar Anglo-Saxon dependency on century-old precedents rather than clear-cut legal codes that could readily be identified and studied. These other nationals used a corporate structure and sought the management and administration of the international trust companies to make their particular schemes function effectively.

Whereas the U.K. resident was interested in the inter-vivos trusts, other nationals were interested in consortia, joint ventures, trading companies, royalty collections and a host of other structures all designed to utilize the no-tax locales and the ability to accumulate profits without further erosion from taxes. Europeans, who for years had used Luxembourg and Liechtenstein or Switzerland, started finding the English law jurisdictions to their liking and the professional infrastructure suited to their needs.

Independence came to the Bahamas in 1973 and it brought with it a general relaxation on the part of everyone. The political stability which had existed in the Bahamas for centuries, continued unabated.

As tax plans became more global and more complex, there had to be effective administration of the plan to make it workable. Nassau with its fine infrastructure of professional and financial services again became the focal point for world tax planners and financial advisers. By the end of 1975, most of the business which had been lost to the Cayman Islands and others had returned or been replaced.

Of all the international trust companies, Trust Corporation of Bahamas is probably the most well known. Its offices on West Bay Street are imposing yet practical for a company which has over 160 employees administering assets reported to be in the billions of dollars. Mr. Donald Kester, Managing Director of Trust Corporation, was asked what he thought of the future of tax haven business:

"The use of the word 'tax haven' to characterize our business does not really connote the type of business we actually do. People think of us ushering in suspicious looking clients who pour diamonds out of their shoe soles or negotiable bonds out of the lining of coats and that sort of thing. Not only is that idea misleading, but it is totally false. On a given day you will see lawyers coming to our offices from some of the finest law firms in the world bringing clients who are interested only in the legitimate exploitation of the administrative services we offer. We are professional managers and record keepers; we make management decisions here in the Bahamas which affect the movement of goods and services to a variety of countries; we may act for a partnership or a subsidiary or a consortium. The profits may remain in the Bahamas or go back to the respective shareholders' countries to be taxed at whatever rates are applicable. To correctly characterize us you will have to come up with some title which correctly denotes a profit sanctuary, a management center and administrative base. I propose that Off-shore Financial Centre is as close you could come to it."

Some favorite uses of off-shore financial cen and trust companies in the areas of patent ri and royalties which from a variety of coun to be co-ordinated thro the Bahamas; publis and movie rights in same manner; real e ownership where ownership might be d ed among the nationa several countries and sist of property owne the United States, Can the U.K. or some of other industrialized c tries; trading comp where the purchasin export to various coun is centralized in the B mas; employment be programmes for emplo of international compa stock transfer facilities international stock bond issues; trustees owner managers of i ping interests.

The Nassau Trust C panies are BITCO, Bar Nova Scotia Trust C pany, Chase Manha Trust Company, First tional City Bank Trust pany, Wobaco Trust C pany, C.A. Trust Comp Rawson Trust Com and Trust Corporati Bahamas. Most of trust companies have sociates in the Caym lands and in the cas Wobaco and Trust Cor tion, in European jur tions as well.

As one other Mana Director of a large Ni trust company put it: long as world trade tinues to be stimulated as long as entrepre are seeking maximu wards for their creat and risks, the trust panies in Nassau ha service to provide. does not seem to be jeopardy in the near fu

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هكذا من الأصل

THE BAHAMAS

...nking in the Bahamas ...come a long way since ...Royal Bank of Canada ...ame the first bank estab...ed here back in 1908. ...rently a total of 275 ...ks are licensed by the ...istry of Finance, of ...ch 168 hold "public" ...nses and 86 are "re...ted," which means they ... only accept deposits ...n a limited and defined ...ber of depositors; the ...aining 21 are classified non-active.

...he present banking ...cture can be divided ... offshore banks and res...t banks. The difference ...based mainly on ex...nge control considera...s, whereby non-resident ...ties may not deal in ...amian dollars or with ...amian residents but ...e the complete freedom ...ansact in any other cur...y or with anyone else. ...ong the resident banks, ...roup of seven (known as ... Clearing Banks) does ... bulk of the local bank...business; four of them ... of Canadian back...nd, two from the U.S. ... one from the U.K., all ...hem belonging to banks ...d among the top 50 in ... world. A geographical ...kdown of the active ...hore banks and trust ...panies according to ...r parent company or ...d office shows a heavy ...dominance of U.S. origin ...proximately 55%), with ... next largest groups by ...onality being Canadian, ...ss and Italian. There ... also a number of multi...onal consortium banks.

...lore than 100 banks ...rate their Nassau ...nch or subsidiary ex...sively from head office. ...proximately 2,000 people ... estimated to be work...in banks and trust com...nies in the country and ...% of them are Bahamian.

...he non-resident banking ...tor contributes substan...ly to the local economy ...d to the balance of pay...nts in the form of an in...x of foreign currency to ...er local overheads. To...her with resident banks' ...yroll and expenses, this ...presents the second ...gest sector of the econ...y (after tourism).

...Virtually all the assets ...hich are being dealt with ...me form or other through ... Bahamian offshore ...ks never really enter the ...hamas. The vast flows ...Eurocurrency loans and ...posits that go through the ...ks of Bahamian banks ... actually debited and ...dited at their correspon...nt banks in New York, ...don, Zurich, etc. On the ...er hand it is known that ... aggregate external de...its of Bahamian banks ...luding Bahamian bran...es of foreign banks) were ... billion at the end of ...5. This compares with ...mates of $225 billion for ... whole Eurocurrency ...rket and some $75 bil...n for the foreign assets ...American bank branches ...London.

...The reasons for Nassau's ...pularity as an interna...nal financial centre are ...arily related to the Euro...rrency business and can ... traced back partly to the ...gins of the Eurodollar ...rket itself; for U.S. banks ... particular, the latter was ...product of restrictions in...duced in the United ...tes during the sixties ...d consisting primarily of ...e Interest Equalization ...x and Federal Reserve ...idelines on foreign lend...g. Since neither of these ...uses are present any ...nger, there are evidently ...ner compelling reasons ...y some 80 branches of ...S. banks are still in the ...hamas. It is noteworthy ...t these reasons do not ...ate in any important way ... the absence of income ... in the Bahamas, since ...e profits realized by Nas...u branches of U.S. banks ...e fully taxed by Uncle ...m.

...Why then do U.S. and ...her banks elect to operate ...om or through Nassau?

...In analyzing the pros and ...ns of any given location ...nkers will normally con...der the following aspects:

...Taxation and exchange controls;

Political stability;
Cost of operations;
Reserve requirements, capital ratios and other possible restrictions (e.g. ceilings on interest rates);
Geographical location and communications;
Immigration policy and necessity of local staff;
Availability of skilled labour and local services;
Economic infrastructure.

Nassau is in a strong competitive position as it achieves a harmonious blend of advantages under most of the above headings:

— Income tax does not exist, neither on individuals nor on corporations; there are no inheritance taxes or capital gains taxes. For non-residents there is also a complete freedom of repatriation.

— Political stability is best evidenced by the fact that the same political party and the same Prime Minister have been ruling the country since 1967 and have successfully achieved its independence in 1973.

— The cost of operating a bank or a branch compares very favourably with London, New York or Switzerland and office space is easy to find.

— Bahamian banking legislation aims at protecting the depositor and screening carefully anyone who wishes to obtain a licence; on the other hand it is liberal for nonresident banking in that it does not impose any reserve requirements. All banks are subject to an annual independent audit by a well-known firm. Bank secrecy is sanctioned by Statutory Law.

— Communications with the rest of the world are excellent. Direct telephone dialling is now in effect with all of North America. Airline connections are frequent with all neighboring countries as well as with Europe. The law and language greatly facilitate business with all Anglo-Saxon countries and do not constitute a major obstacle with others.

The Government views favourably institutions which are not only just paying the annual fees due to the Treasury but are also providing jobs in Nassau.

In trying to assess the prospects for the future, one must consider external as well as internal factors.

Internally, the present favourable legislation, economic and political framework for offshore banking is likely to be maintained. The Government has repeatedly stated its firm policy of not introducing income tax; it also openly welcomes any reputable institution wishing to take advantage of the available tax structure and other facilities, and it fully recognizes the importance of the banking sector to the country's economy. Some improvements are being planned in the banking legislation, primarily aimed at strengthening the bank secrecy provisions and placing more immediate control over the assets of any bank which may be in difficulties.

Externally, the current recovery in the United States economy should have a favourable impact on the Bahamas.

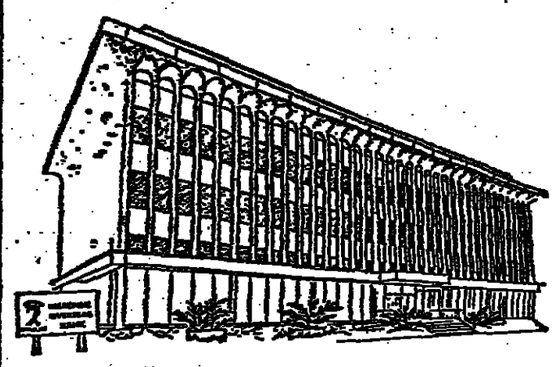
The Eurocurrency market is expanding again and this will undoubtedly have positive repercussion for Nassau. Furthermore there is a definite trend on the part of many foreign tax authorities and central banks to require that offshore operations be genuinely conducted abroad rather than at head office.

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Cisalpine Overseas Bank Limited was founded in 1971 and is now in terms of total resources one of the three largest of all banks incorporated and unrestrictedly licensed in the Bahamas. As an international merchant bank, Cisalpine is active in all forms of Eurocurrency business. Its trust department provides company management and trustee services to offshore institutional and individual clientele.

BALANCE SHEET AT DECEMBER 31, 1975.

Assets		
Cash and due from banks	U.S.	$101,624,181
Time deposits	U.S.	$167,600,858
Accrued interest, commissions & other accounts	U.S.	$6,089,593
Securities	U.S.	$10,404,327
Loans and advances	U.S.	$139,055,283
	U.S.	$424,774,242
Liabilities		
Time deposits	U.S.	$394,263,156
Accrued interest, commissions & other accounts	U.S.	$6,429,775
Proposed dividend	U.S.	$900,000
Shareholders' equity*	U.S.	$23,181,311
	U.S.	$424,774,242

* A capital increase will take place on April 30, 1976, and add $4.5 million to equity.

BANCO AMBROSIANO is the largest private bank in Italy. Together with its affiliates, it controls assets in excess of U.S. $7 billion. The principal affiliates are:

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Toro Assicurazioni, Turin;
Ultrafin A.G., Zurich;
Ultrafin International Corporation, New York.

THEATER IN PARIS: Good News From a Novice Playwright

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 22 (IHT).—There is good news from La Rue Chaptal, where the Théâtre 347 (formerly the Grand-Guignol) is presenting the first work of a new actor-author: "La Maille." The novice dramatist is Daniel Colas, who undertakes the lead in his three-character study which firmly holds attention and interest.

A restless messenger boy, dismissed from his post and without resources, becomes the amorous companion of an older woman. They live a colorless existence together as she knits shawls and he yearns for the true love that one day will brighten his wretched situation. A younger woman appears and he sees the encounter as the longed-for romance. But she disappears and at the end, the circle having come full swing, he is again the dreaming prisoner of the older woman, their loneliness binding them permanently.

Colas has written this wistful fable with striking theatrical acumen, playing variations of the basic theme that avoid monotony. There is a touch of Ionesco's absurd symbolism in the text and in the nightmare décor of woolen drapes before which there is some striking acting by Colas as the retired messenger, by Nadine Alari as his companion and briefly by Françoise Thuries as the intruder. "La Maille" reveals an ingenious new playwright and is one of the season's important events.

* * *

The late Pier Paolo Pasolini is being represented by one of his plays, "Affabulazione," in Jean-Pierre Burgart's French translation, at the Espace Pierre-Cardin. Set in a modern Italian bourgeois household, the play offers a reverse version of Oedipus Rex, with the father killing his son.

The notion of a father driving his son to death is no novelty in the contemporary drama, though Pasolini, it seems, thought he was striking out into fresh territory. The theme was the subject of Felix Dörmann's "Sein Sohn" and, of course, of Porto-Riche's "Le Vieil Homme."

As a dramatist Pasolini proves no Porto-Riche. Unlike the French author, he is unable to provide his play with the required dimensions and psychological depths. His efforts to rephrase Greek tragedy are awkward, strained and grotesque; instead of an Oedipus Rex of today there is only the dangle of talkative marionettes.

Some worthy players are involved in the interpretation—with Michel Auclair as the father, Judith Magre as the mother, Jean-Louis Manceau as the son and Eléonore Hirt as the clairvoyant—but the play is a dull one and probably not aided by Peter Lotschak's peculiar direction, which resorts to blinding the spectators with sudden floodlights. Gian-Maurizio Fercioni's settings convey the brooding tragic mood more eloquently than the dialogue.

* * *

Victor Upshaw is a versatile theatrical artist from California who will soon form his own production company abroad.

Samples of his choreography may be seen at the Crazy Horse Saloon and at the Dig-It. At the Crazy Horse he displays invention and subtlety in several numbers—notably the lyric "Three Graces." At the Dig-It, he has designed an audacious miniature revue, "Foxylady," of which nudity and unisex are the main features.

Born in Los Angeles, Upshaw began his career as a child actor in "South Pacific" and "A Star Is Born" (the Judy Garland version of that story).

He came to Paris at the request of the dancer-director Don Arden for a chorus assignment in the 1960 Lido revue. He served as Arden's assistant, and was promoted to the role of an Aztec monarch in a tableau. Stage and screen offers arrived promptly.

He was the Stetson-hatted rogue of Claude Lelouch's movie "Le Voyou." he has recorded three albums, and he has staged shows and galas in Mallorca, Paris, Cannes and Monte Carlo. He recently mounted and performed in an elaborate show, "In the Shadow of Fred Astaire," drawn from screen musicals for French television.

Next season he will produce and direct a musical comedy he has written (in collaboration with Julie Moulin) and which will have a score by Eric Duvivier. It is a paraphrase of the biblical tale of the prodigal son and is titled "Le Macho."

ART

Spain Lends Bicentennial Goya 'Majas'

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Eight paintings by the Spanish painter Francisco de Goya, including the famous naked and clothed "Majas," will go on exhibition at the National Gallery of Art early next month—a loan from the Spanish government to honor the Bicentennial.

The exhibition will also serve as an overture for the state visit of Spain's King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia. Their stay will begin in Washington on June 2. The paintings are expected to remain on view for about a month.



Goya's "Nude Maja" which will be shown in Washington.

Duchess of Alba

Of the eight paintings, only the two "Majas"—two portraits of the same woman in an identical pose, one nude and the other clothed—have ever before left Spain. They were shown at the 1964 World's Fair in New York. They are also the best-known of the group, partly because nudes are rare in Spanish painting—this is Goya's only nude—and partly because of the romantic legend attached to them.

Although the face of the woman shown in the two paintings does not resemble that of the Duchess of Alba in portraits, it is known that Goya was in love with her. From this has arisen the legend, which has been told since the mid-19th century, that she was posing naked for her lover when Goya heard that her husband wanted to see the picture. To placate the duke, so the story goes, Goya quickly painted a clothed version and hid the original. *Maja* is a Spanish belle of the lower classes.

The other six paintings, according to the gallery, were carefully chosen to show the full range and variety of Goya's work. The earliest dates from 1779, and the latest, from his final "black" period, from 1822. Goya was born in 1746 and died in 1828.

All eight paintings hang in the Prado Museum in Madrid. The National Gallery itself has 11 Goyas. About 700 of his paintings are extant.

In addition to the two Majas, the paintings to be loaned are "The Amateur Bullfight," "The Injured Mason," "Witch and Wizard," "The Colossus of Panic," "Caspar Melchor de Jovellanos," and "Carlos III."

ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, April 22 (IHT).—*This is how critics for* The New York Times *rate new plays:*

"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Sam Spewack, "is hilarious, silly, funny, sweet, but, most of all, hilarious," Clive Barnes says. It's about the exploits of two Hollywood and Broadway scriptwriters, circa 1935, whose stunts and wisecracks "have a sheer zaniness that is as beguiling as it is original." The staging by John Lithgow has "a consummate sense of pace, timing and atmosphere," and James Tilton "has set the play in just the right art deco milieu," according to Barnes. Clifford Capone's costumes "seem to be a decent translation of authentic period into contemporary acceptability." But with this kind of play, Barnes declares, "the playing is almost everything, and here the offering is pure and thoughtless pleasure." As the scriptwriters, Charles Kimbrough and Lenny Baker "are both exquisite." Barnes calls it "one of those plays where everyone gets a chance." The cast is lively and full of fun, including Marybeth Hurt, Don Scardino, Frederick Coffin, Roy Poole, Joe Grifisi and Rex Robbins. "In all," Barnes says, "a great night."

"Monty Python Live!" the comedy group of BBC and PBS fame, "are a bunch of lunatics who force people to laugh, almost at gun point," Clive Barnes says. He calls them "vulgar, charmless, subtle and absolutely terrific. They are the funniest thing to come out of a television box." Their names are Graham Chapman, John Cleese, Terry Gilliam, Eric Idle, Terry Jones, Michael Palin, Carol Cleveland and Neil Innes. Many of the sketches "are lifted, screaming but intact, from the TV shows, which for some time have made nonsense out of family-hour viewing. This anthology of Pythomania seems intent on leaving nothing out. The show occupies the stage surprisingly well and for surprisingly long." For Barnes, "one of the particular joys of the show is the visual aspect of the proceedings—wacky cartoons and crazy movies. The humor is occasionally raunchy, but for sheer irreverence, impertinence and spaced out zaniness there has been nothing to beat it since Genghis Khan."

"The Old Glory," Robert Lowell's trilogy, has become "a part of the younger glories of the American intellectual establishment," according to Clive Barnes, because it has "the stamp of its authorship to justify its existence." But, for Barnes, the poet "knows as little about the theater as a churchmouse at a bacchanalia. His writing is too often dead and deadly." Of the three one-act plays, "Endecott and the Red Cross," "My Kinsman, Major Molineux," and "Benito Cereno," Barnes prefers the first. He says that his view may be in the minority—he finds the tone throughout "faintly maudlin"—but "no one could dispute the quality with which these plays have been received." The first two "have been most sensitively staged by Brian Murray, and the last is the work of Austin Pendleton." According to Barnes, "both directors have a love and understanding for Lowell's metaphors and images." The actors, Manu Tupou, Jerome Dempsey, Kenneth Harvey, Nicholas Coster, Alan Moxon and Roscoe Lee Brown, he calls "superb."

489,000 Four-Wheelers in '75

Jeeps Sweeping Over the Western States

By Grace Lichtenstein

MOAB, Utah (NYT).—From out of the back country they come, over the mountains and through the desert, riding high and proud on their heavy-duty shock absorbers, bumper to bumper, or, more precisely, winch to trailer hitch. Broncos. Scouts. Renegades. Trail blazers.

They are the jeepers.

Jeeps? You mean those snub-nosed bouncing Army wheels Gen. Patton used to review the troops in?

Take another look, folks. The lowly jeep turned out to be the granddaddy of recreational vehicles, or RV's. And it has grown up.

In its generic form—a four-wheel-drive vehicle—it has nearly tripled in sales in the last five years as Americans, especially Westerners, have turned their assets into a new sport. Some 439,000 four-wheel-drive vehicles were sold in 1975, as against 170,000 in 1970, according to industry statistics. Colorado is said to have more per capita than any other state.

Jeeping, or four-wheeling, as the sport is called, is something of a mechanized version of the rodeo, combined with characteristics of trail riding, scouting and vandalism. All those elements were observable here recently when more than 500 vehicles from as far away as Ohio showed up for Moab's 10th annual Jeep Safari.

The activities included a four-wheel parade, barbecue, organized outings and a dance.

Four-wheelers are defined as cars or trucks whose axles drive both front and rear wheels, instead of just the rear wheels, the way most cars work. Four-wheel-drive, with a range of high and low gears, gives a vehicle extra stability in mud, snow and sand and on ice and rocks.

Air-Conditioning

Four-wheelers range from the modern-day Jeep (a brand name of American Motors), a relatively small, light, canvas-roofed vehicle, to the behemoth Blazer, a Chevrolet truck-car that can be equipped with power steering, power brakes and air-conditioning.

The verb "to jeep" means to be jiggled, jostled and jerked around, sometimes for hours on end, usually in the company of several companion vehicles, in search of inaccessible wilderness areas.

There are dozens of four-wheel clubs in the Western states, in which jeepers organize trips, promote safety and ecology and swap tall stories about mountain ledges they have negotiated.

Asked to list the common characteristics of jeepers, Bill Davis, president of Colorado's Big Horn Club, said jokingly, "Lack of brains and lots of guts."

Summing Up

Hilliard Moore, president of the Federation of Colorado Clubs, added, "Love for the outdoors sums it all up."

Jeepers like Davis and Moore are sensitive about charges leveled by some environmentalists and government rangers that four-wheelers are vandals who love to tear up the wilderness.

Clubs, Davis emphasized, require all member cars to stay on specially designated jeep trails and clean up litter.

But renegades, as good jeepers call bad jeepers, were in evidence on at least one recent trip, trying their best to bulldoze a steep, small, off-trail sand hill while friends cheered. "Are you going to report us to the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)?" one driver taunted a photographer.

SHARPS & FLATS

LONDON—Billy Swan and Willie Nelson are at the New Victoria Theatre April 23 at 7 p.m. Lena Horne and Tony Bennett will be headlining the Palladium April 29, 30, May 1 and 2, and the Greatest Swing Band in the World and the Tommy Whittle Quartet are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

* * *

Gladys Knight and The Pips, touring Britain, are in Bournemouth April 23 at the Winter Gardens, in Manchester the following night at the Palace, in Southport April 25 at the New Theatre, in London April 27 at the New Victoria, and in Birmingham April 30 at the Odeon.

* * *

Neil Sedaka, touring Britain and Scotland, will be in Batley April 24 at the Variety Club; in Glasgow April 27 at the Apollo; in Southport April 28 at the Southport Theatre and in Bournemouth April 30 at the Winter Gardens.

* * *

FRANKFURT—Leonard Cohen will be at the Jahrhunderthalle April 25 at 8 p.m. The Rolling Stones are at the Festhalle auf dem Messegelaende April 28 and 29 at 8 p.m. and the Barbados Steel Orchestra at the Gesellschaftshaus des Palmengartens April 29, also at 8 p.m.

* * *

Saxman Hal Singer, touring Switzerland, is in Geneva at the Popcorn Club April 23 and 24; in Zurich at the Hotel Nova-Park April 26, and in Basel April 29 and 30.

ZURICH—Singer-pianist Alice Darr is appearing nightly at the Hotel Nova-Park.

* * *

PARIS—Blues singers Champion Jack Dupree and Brownie McGhee will be at the Olympia April 28 at 8 p.m. Michel Sardaby is at the Left Bank Pub Furstenberg every night. J.J. Cale will be at the Pavillon de Paris-Porte de Pantin on April 26 at 8 p.m.

* * *

Lionel Hampton and his band, touring France, will be in Elbeuf April 23; in Creil April 24; Bordeaux the 25th, Rennes the 26th, Villeneuve-sur-Lot April 27 and 28, Roubaix April 29 and Saint-Quentin April 30.

* * *

NICE—The Delta Rhythm Boys are a featured attraction in the revue at the New Casino Ruhl.

* * *

The Kenny Clarke trio, with Jimmy Gourley on guitar, Eddy Louiss on piano and "Kluke" on drums, are in Chalon-sur-Saône April 25 at the Jazz Club. The next night Gourley teams up in Melun with Jean-Claude Andre for a guitar concert at La Maison de la Culture.

* * *

This week's top single in the United States is "Right Back Where We Started From" by Maxine Nightingale, and in Britain, "Save Your Kisses for Me" by Brotherhood of Man. With "Yesterday" No. 10 on the British charts, the Beatles boom seems to be leveling off, but they still have a staggering 23 records in the top 100.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOUKKALA REGION

BUREAU DES MARCHES

EL-JADIDA

NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS N° 40/76 OPEN AS OF JULY 1, 1976.

The Office for the Agricultural Development of the Doukkala Region wishes to equip, in the context of the Hydro-Agricultural development project in the Doukkala lower-service area—second stage of irrigation—Z0, Z2 and Z3 sectors of the Zemamra project, representing a surface total of 11,800 ha.

These Public Works projects are a result of the various international financing agreements.

The present Bid Offers refer to the construction of a pumping station in the Z1 sector, part of the Zemamra area (Civil-Engineering project).

The station will have to be provided with 6 pumps of 550 l/s, including the electric equipment and appropriate ventilation.

The Director of the Office for the Agricultural Development of the Doukkala Region will receive, until July 1, 1976, noon, all corresponding price offers.

An advance payment, representing 1.5% of the total amount of the tender, is required.

Tender files may be withdrawn at the ORMVAD, El-Jadida (Bureau des Marchés) as of April 19, 1976, against payment of 200.00 DH (Two Hundred Dirhams).

Offers, including all references and technical information, should reach the management's head office of the O.R.M.V A.D., Charii El Jamiaa El Arabia, El-Jadida, before July 1, 1976 noon.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 22

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47¾	37¾	AbbtLab .88	17	80	46	45⅛	45⅞	— ⅛
51⅞	38	ACF In 2.60	10	51	51¼	50⅝	51	— ⅜
10⅞	8¼	AcmeClv .50	7	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4½	2¾	AdmDg .04e	7	20	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	AdmEx .91e		13	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
5⅝	4	Adms Millis	8	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
13½	7¾	Addressog	15	26	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
9¾	7¼	Advirv .18e		22	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
28	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	15	232	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ¼
44	36¼	AetnaLf pf 2		2	41	41	41	— ½
9¼	4⅝	Aguirre Co	92	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
14¼	9⅜	Ahmans .20	7	111	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅜
6⅞	2¾	Aileen Inc	17	29	4⅛	4	4	
82⅝	68⅝	AirPrd .20b	20	98	82½	82	82½	+ ⅛
20⅜	13	AirbnFrt .60	15	50	19	18⅝	19	— ⅛
26½	17¼	Aircolnc 1	7	146	26	25	25⅞	+ ¾
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	8	44	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
25¾	18⅝	Akzona 1.20	14	28	24	24	24	— ⅛
15⅞	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	8	3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
110	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z5380	110½	109¾	110½	+ 1½
91½	77⅝	AlaP pf8.28		z10	87	87	87	+ ½
17½	11⅛	Alaskin .15e	7	40	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
19½	14	Albanyin .60	17	18	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
8⅝	5⅝	AlbertoC .36	22	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅞	17⅞	Albertsn .72	8	32	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
29½	19⅜	AlcanAlu .40	45	740	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	+ ½
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd .68	6	74	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
28	21⅜	AlconLb .28	21	155	24¾	23½	24¾	+ 1⅜
9¼	6⅝	Alexdrs .36e	6	53	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
11⅜	7½	AllegCp .95e	14	10	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
43¾	26½	AllgLud 1.80	8	12	37⅞	37¾	37¾	
20	16⅜	AllgPw 1.60	7	141	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	
16⅛	9¾	AllenGrp .50	13	41	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	10	234	42¾	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	10	AlldMnt .60	7	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14	10⅝	AlldProd .60		11	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
59¼	45⅝	AlldStr 1.70	8	24	54¼	54	54	
4⅛	2¼	Alld Supmkt		26	4	3¾	3⅞	
19⅛	11⅞	AllisChal .40	6	472	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
9½	6¾	AllrtAut .56	9	6	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
52¼	38½	Alcoa 1.34	31	388	52¼	52	52¼	— ¼
56½	47	Amax 1.75	14	142	55⅛	54½	55	
137⅝	115	Amax pf5.25		1	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	— 2⅝
56	52⅞	Amax pfB 3		19	55½	55	55⅜	+ ⅛
19⅞	11⅞	AMBAC .80	9	107	19	18¼	19	+ ⅜
9	4⅞	Amcord .32	8	20	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	
21¾	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	11	18¼	18¼	18¼	
22⅛	16⅝	A Hess .30b	6	425	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
57⅞	45⅞	A Hes pf3.50		46	51¼	51	51¼	+ ⅛
21¼	15⅛	AAirFilt .48	9	53	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
12⅝	8⅝	Am Airlin		69	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅞	11¼	A Baker .80	5	22	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
43½	38⅛	A Brnds 2.80	5	95	41½	40⅞	41⅜	+ ¼
30⅞	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	29	621	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ 1
12⅛	9¾	AmBldM .40	7	2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
34½	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	62	33⅛	32¾	32¾	— ½
23⅞	21	A Can pf1.75		73	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
28⅞	24⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	561	24⅞	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	7¾	Am Distill		3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
28½	22⅜	ADistTel .64	11	24	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
7½	4¼	AmDualVt		6	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ¼
13⅞	12½	ADul pf.84e		40	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
23¼	20⅛	AmElPw 2	9	689	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
15	10	AFamily .28	8	36	13	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
6⅞	2¼	AmFin Sys		59	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅜
14	7⅜	AmFinSy pf		z210	8¼	8¼	8¼	
24¾	22⅜	AGIBd 1.96e		8	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
17⅛	15	AGenCv 1.32		9	16⅝	16¼	16⅛	+ ¼
16⅞	13½	A Gnins .60	6	29	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
26¼	22	A Gin pf1.80		31	23⅜	22⅞	23	
18¼	13	AmHolst .80	5	27	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
37⅜	32¼	AmHome 1	21	1599	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	
37⅜	29½	AmHosp .34	23	624	37⅜	37¼	37½	+ ⅜
4⅝	2½	Am Invest		4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅞	A Medici .12	8	39	9⅛	8⅝	9	
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp	5	109	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
7¾	5¼	Am Motors	5	468	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
37¾	32¼	A NatG 2.64	7	51	36	35⅛	35⅞	— ½
12¼	8¾	AmSeat .20e	6	16	9⅜	9	9⅜	
14	8⅝	A Ship 1.07f	7	35	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	16¾	AmStand 1	11	201	27⅜	27	27	
76¾	54⅝	A Std pf4.75		31	75⅛	75	75⅛	+ 1⅜
8¼	6⅜	AmSteril .30	11	23	6⅝	6⅜	6¼	
31⅛	25⅝	AmStrs 1.60	5	11	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
58⅞	50⅝	AmT&T 3.80	10	837	57⅝	56¾	57⅛	
61½	55	AmT&T pf 4		73	60	59¾	60	
48¾	45⅛	ATT pf83.74		24	47¾	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
47⅝	43⅝	ATT pfA3.64		24	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	8⅝	AWatWk .70	6	32	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ½
14	12¼	AW prf 1.25		z210	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
19¼	16	Ameron 1	5	8	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	5½	AmesD .05e	5	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	17¼	Ametek 1	9	23	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	
24⅞	19	AMF In 1.24	72	82	20¼	20	20⅛	
19⅞	14⅞	Amfac Inc 1	6	78	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	26	AMP Inc .41	47	105	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ¾
12	8½	Ampco .40a	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4⅞	Ampex Corp	19	59	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
3¼	1⅞	Amrep Corp		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
44⅞	36½	Amstar 2.40	6	75	43⅝	42⅞	43⅛	— ¼
8	7⅛	Amstr pf.68		3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
41⅞	36⅛	Amsted	6	131	37⅛	36½	36⅞	
8	5⅜	Amtel .52	7	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
26⅛	17⅞	Anacond .60		70	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	22⅜	AnchrH 1.30	8	104	30⅜	30	30⅛	+ ¼
42	35⅝	AndCly 1.20	7	9	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	6	Angelica .12	9	64	6⅞	6⅝	6½	— ½
10½	7¼	Anixter .26	5	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
12⅞	9⅛	AnsulCo .53f		4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	10¼	Apache .50	6	27	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
29	23⅝	Apco Oil	185	40	29⅜	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp		53	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
17⅞	13½	APL Corp 1	5	30	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	2	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
60⅝	47¾	ARA Sv 1.06	17	40	57⅛	57	57	— ⅛
13½	9¼	ArcataN .44	7	18	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
27¼	20⅛	ArchDan .20	12	109	23⅛	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
4	3¼	Arctic Enfr	20	7	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	15⅝	ArizPSv 1.36	6	209	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
110	103¾	ArPpf 10.70		z160	107¾	107	107¾	
8⅞	6	ArkBest .23r		48	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
25½	21⅛	ArkLGs 1.70	7	35	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Arlen RltyD		35	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
5⅜	4⅞	Armada Cp	13	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
35⅞	26⅝	Armco 1.60a	9	51	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	27	Arm pf 2.10		11	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅛
52	48⅛	Armr pf4.75		z200	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
32⅝	23⅝	ArmstCk .80	23	89	30⅛	30	30	
18⅞	15	ArmRu .40a	9	102	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
10	7⅞	AroCorp 1	8	7	9½	9⅜	9½	
16	9⅛	Arvin .13e	20	215	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
33	21⅝	ASA Ltd .80		88	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
20	13¾	Asarco .60	23	401	19	18⅝	18⅝	
28¾	19⅜	AshlOil 1.70	6	147	28⅞	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅜
40	33⅛	AsdDrG 1.40	12	21	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Athlone .60	5	82	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
4⅜	1⅜	Atlco Mtg		31	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	17⅞	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	39	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
72	64	AtlCE pf5.87		1	70	70	70	
98⅛	81	AtlRich 2.50	15	518	94⅞	92⅞	94⅛	+ ⅛
65	54¼	AtlRc pf2.80		73	62½	61¾	62⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3¼	Atlas Corp	16	283	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11¼	7¼	ATO Inc .24	6	110	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
66	54	AutData .40	37	62	65⅛	64⅝	65⅛	+ ⅜
7½	4⅛	Autmind .20	7	33	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅛	6⅞	Avco Corp	3	98	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	9-16	Avco Cp wt		16	1½	1⅜	1½	
34	18⅝	AvcoCp pf		24	34⅛	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
29⅞	23⅝	Averyint .02	44	9	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
13⅝	7½	Avis Inc	7	26	10⅞	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
20½	16⅝	Avnetinc .50	9	127	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ⅛
44¾	32⅝	AvonPd 1.60	17	636	43⅝	42⅞	43⅝	+ ⅝

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅝	19⅝	BabckWil 1	8	209	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	4⅝	Bache .40e	6	74	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅛	Bakerin .24	8	60	10	9¾	9¾	
54	40⅝	BakrIntl .40	13	131	44	43½	43½	
10⅜	8½	BaldDH .60	6	29	10½	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
25¼	18⅛	Ball Cp .70	8	46	23½	22¾	22⅞	+ 1
17½	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	13	212	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	177	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12½	BanCa 1.15e	43	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
32⅝	24⅞	Bandag .05e	18	16	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Bangr Punt	4	37	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	12½	BangP pf 2		2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
33	28⅛	BkofNY 2.20	6	15	32¼	32	32¼	
16½	11⅛	Bk of Va .88	6	34	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
35⅛	28⅞	BankTr 3	6	68	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
28⅛	25⅝	BnkT pf2.50		16	28	27⅝	28	
30⅜	26⅛	BarbOil 1.60		16	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
18	13½	BardCR .22	14	34	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
12¼	7⅝	Basiclnc .60	5	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
31½	26½	Basic pf2.50		z200	30	29½	29½	
25¾	22⅞	BatesMf .80	6	10	23	23	23	
39⅛	29	BauschL .60	12	74	35½	34¾	34¾	— ⅝
46⅝	38	BaxtLab .21	28	170	42	41	41⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	17⅞	BaySfG 1.88	6	5	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
28	17	Bearing .40	12	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
25⅛	21½	BeatFds .76	13	305	24¼	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	22¾	Beckmn .28	16	8	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
42⅞	35⅝	BectDick .50	20	80	40⅝	40	40¼	+ ¾
22⅞	14	BeechA .80	8	91	21½	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅝
17⅝	12⅝	Beker .28	4	114	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	BelcoP .40a	7	53	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
20⅛	15⅝	Belden 1.20	10	8	19⅛	19	19¼	+ ⅛
11¼	7	BeldHe .30b	9	5	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
25½	15	Bell How .84		35	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	+ ⅜
20	13⅝	BemisCo 1b	12	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
43¼	40⅝	Bendix n1.72	10	157	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	BenfCp 1.28	6	35	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
58¾	46½	Benef pf4.30		7	55½	55	55	— ⅛
28½	25½	Bnfl Sof 2.50		z10	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Benguet B	6	621	2	1⅞	2	
5¾	2⅛	Berkey Pho		31	4	3⅞	4	
39¼	15⅝	Best Prod	16	27	36¾	36½	36½	
19⅞	16	BestProd wi		138	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
48	33	BethStl 2	8	167	42⅝	41⅝	42⅜	+ ⅜
81	58	BigThr .52b	21	16	74⅝	74	74¼	+ ¼
28⅛	23	BlackDr .40	29	441	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	5	BlairJhn .32	10	59	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	7	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅝	BlockHR .80	10	54	16¼	16	16	
48½	37⅜	BlueBell 1	9	31	46⅝	46¼	46¼	— ⅝
6⅞	2⅛	Bobbie Brks		20	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
29½	24⅝	Boeing 1	8	700	28⅝	28¾	28⅜	+ ⅛
30¾	23½	BoiseCas .65	13	236	28¾	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	21	BkMont 1.60	7	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
29⅛	26	Borden 1.30	10	164	29⅛	29	29⅛	
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	13	173	29¾	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Bormans	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24¾	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	10	122	23½	23⅜	23¼	— ⅛
91¼	81½	BosE pf8.88		z150	87⅛	87	87⅛	+ ⅛
12	10⅝	BosE pf1.17		26	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
14¼	8¾	Braniff .20	11	186	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	15¼	BraunCF .50	6	26	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
58⅝	44⅛	BriggsS 1.60	21	68	58¼	58⅛	58¼	— ⅛
79	66¼	BristMy 1.30	17	194	77⅝	76½	77½	+ ⅝
49¼	43⅝	BristM pf 2		4	46½	46⅝	46½	
12⅝	11	BritPet .35e	18	34	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
35⅛	25⅝	BrkwGl 1.20	7	87	31	30⅞	30¾	— ⅛
18¼	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	25	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
13⅞	10⅞	BrownC .15e	5	14	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.20	11	5	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ¼
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅜	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	18	57	7¾	7	7	— ⅜
16½	11	Brunswk .44	15	476	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
19	11	BrushW .50	11	116	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
4	2⅛	BT Mtg .30e		4	2½	2⅛	2½	
27⅛	18	BucyEr .56	15	61	26¼	25¾	25⅞	— ⅜
16⅛	9⅞	BuddCo .80	10	181	15½	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅜
54⅛	49	BuddCo pf 5		z60	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	9	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
8¼	6	Bulova .05p		17	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
7¾	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		25	6⅛	6	6	
16½	11¼	Bunkr pf1.50		11	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
34	27¼	Burlind 1.20	12	93	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+ ¼
40⅜	31⅝	BurlNo .60e	7	87	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	6½	BurlNo pf.55		14	7⅜	7	7	
28¾	24½	Burndy .88	13	17	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
108	83⅛	Burrghs .68	27	363	108	106⅜	108	+ ⅜

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4½	2	CabCab For		8	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
27½	18⅞	Cabot Cp .92		27	22⅝	22	22	— ⅜
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind		7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	Caesars Wrl	7	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅞	3	Cal Finanl	8	48	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	15¼	CalP Ut 1.52	9	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15¼	10¾	Callahn .60r	18	37	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3¼	1¼	Camrn Brn		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
27⅛	18½	CampRL .60	16	7	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	
35⅛	31⅝	CamSp 1.36	11	44	32⅝	32½	32½	
90	40⅞	CanSoRy 3a	12	z1490	77¾	76½	77⅛	+ ⅜
17⅝	13	CdnPac .86e	7	292	17½	17¼	17⅜	
52⅛	42⅛	CapCitis .20	15	37	48⅜	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	18	CapHold .40	10	143	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
65⅞	48⅛	Carbor 1.70	9	40	63⅛	62⅛	63	+ 1⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Carling OKe		13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
15½	10¾	Carlisle .88	12	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
61¼	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z10	56	56	56	— ½
21⅝	19⅝	CaroPw 1.60	8	298	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
29⅛	26¼	CarP pf2.67		6	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
33⅛	21½	CarTec 1.60	8	13	32	32	32	+ ¼
18¼	11¼	CarrCp .32	44	361	16⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
25¼	21⅞	CartHaw .90	11	69	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
42¼	38	CarHw pf 2		1	39	39	39	+ ½
8⅛	6½	CartWall .40	15	27	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11	8⅝	CascNGs .92	6	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	15¼	CastlCk .80b	8	57	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
91½	69⅝	CaterpT 2.25	12	470	89⅛	88⅛	89¼	+ ½
58	46¼	CBS 1.66	13	144	55⅛	54	54	— ¾
2¾	1⅜	CCI Corp		32	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	15⅛	Ceco Cp 1.15	6	3	16½	16½	16½	
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.80	10	91	53¼	52⅛	53⅛	+ 1⅛
14	7⅞	Centex .12	29	115	13¼	13	13	
19⅛	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	13	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
18⅝	16	CenHlLt 1.60	10	25	16¾	16½	16¾	
31⅛	27½	CnlLt pf2.87		z170	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
29⅛	26	CnlLt pf2.62		z220	27¾	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅞	CenllPS 1.20	8	64	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
22⅛	18⅝	CenLaE 1.40	8	12	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	14	CenMPw 1.34	9	38	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	CenSoW 1.20	9	197	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
18	14⅝	CenSoya .60	8	55	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	CenTel 1.36	10	69	22	21¾	22	— ⅛
34⅛	19⅛	CentrDat .40	19	403	33⅜	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅜
22¼	15	Cert-teed .65	13	47	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	21⅛	CessnaAir 1	11	36	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	
28½	18	Champint 1	11	112	24⅝	24⅜	24⅞	
28⅜	18⅞	Chmt pf1.20		125	25½	25	25⅛	+ ¼
13⅞	11⅛	ChamSp .64	10	90	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
5⅜	3⅜	ChartrCo .08	3	62	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	5	16	24⅜	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .60		28	8	7⅞	7⅞	
32¼	26⅜	ChaseM 2.20	7	212	29⅜	29⅛	29½	
4	2¾	ChaseT .83e		69	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11	7⅞	Chelsea .40	12	13	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
52	31⅞	Chemin 1.40	5	28	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	6	50	36½	35¾	36⅜	+ ⅜
64⅞	56	Chesbg 1.52	21	145	61¼	60	61	+ 1⅛
40	34½	Chessie 2.10	9	68	36⅜	36	36⅛	— ⅛
35	16¾	ChiEatl .65e	11	2	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	ChiMilw Cp		50	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	
14⅞	8⅝	Chi Milw pf		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	10	31	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
3¾	2½	ChkFull .30r		169	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Chris Craft		190	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
27	12¼	ChCft cvpf		1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Chromal .70	7	124	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
67	53	Chroma pf 5		2	64¾	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	10⅝	Chrysler		735	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	3-64	Chrysler wt		95	1-16	3-64	13-256	+ 1-256
2⅜	15-16	CI Mtg Gp		215	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
4¼	2⅝	CI Rlt Inv		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	17⅝	CinnG1 1.64	10	105	18	17⅞	17⅞	
51	43⅛	CinGE pf 4		z150	45½	44½	44½	— 1
32	28⅛	CinMila 1.40	14	9	31½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	28⅜	CIT Fin 2.20	8	40	33½	33¼	33½	
35½	27¾	Citicorp .96	13	979	35⅜	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	38⅞	CitiesSv 2.40	9	105	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
5	1⅜	CitzSR .30o		17	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅝	7	Citylnvst .66	12	415	10⅛	10	10	
15-16	⅛	City Inv wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
22	16½	Cityln pf B2		27	20⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
10¼	10	Cityn pfl.10		66	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
42½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	12	270	42⅞	41½	42⅝	+ 1⅜
13⅛	9	ClarkOil .50	14	10	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
6	4⅝	CLC Am .24	8	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
30	26⅞	ClvElIll 2.56	9	58	28¾	27⅞	28¾	+ ⅛
119⅝	112⅝	ClevEl pf 12		z1410	118¼	117	117½	
1⅞	1⅛	CloroxCo .32	12	184	12⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅝	CluetPea .40	9	133	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10¼	CluetrP pf 1		2	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp		57	16½	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	CNA Finl	12	67	8	7⅞	7⅞	
14	11⅞	CNA pfA1.10		11	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	1	CNA I 1.88a		11	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	¾	CNA Larw		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅜	7¼	CoastSt Gas	4	265	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	18⅞	CstSG pf1.83		8	20½	20⅛	20¼	
19¼	13⅛	CstSG pf1.19		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
97⅛	82	CocaCol 2.65	22	192	88¼	87½	88¼	
9⅝	7½	CocaBtlg .48	13	132	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	11	1	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Coleco Ind	538	14	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	25⅛	Co gPal .74	15	617	27⅝	25⅞	26½	— ⅝
15⅛	11⅝	CollinAik .56	8	32	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	Collins Fd	9	37	7⅛	7	7	
34⅜	27	ColPenn .50	8	287	21⅜	20½	20⅝	— ⅝
25	20⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	6	16	22	22	22	— ⅛
48⅛	29½	Coltind 2	6	75	43½	42¾	43⅛	+ ⅛
47	47½	Colt pf4.25		4	48⅛	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	18⅞	Colt pf1.60		7	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	22⅞	ColGas 2.14	7	x59	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
59⅝	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		1	58	58	58	
7⅞	5⅛	Colum Pict	4	39	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	21⅝	ColSOh 2.04	7	118	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅛	Colwel Mtg		4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
18¼	12⅝	Combd Com	11	50	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
41½	32⅝	CombE 1.90	10	52	40⅜	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
31	28	ComwE 2.40	9	209	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
98½	89	ComE pf8.40		20	96	96	96	— ⅜
31⅞	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
27	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		22	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
22⅜	20⅛	ComE pf1.90		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
21½	19	ComE pf1.42		4	19⅝	19¼	19½	
11⅜	8	CommwO .22r		296	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
21¼	18	ComO pf1.72		5	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
38¼	18⅝	Compugrp	9	408	30⅝	29⅝	30⅜	+ ⅝
8	4	Comput Scl	14	30	6½	6⅜	6½	
31¼	23⅝	Comsat 1	6	331	28¾	27⅞	28⅝	+ 1⅛
13	8½	ConAgr .12r	3	6	11¾	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
56⅞	37¼	ConeMil 1.60	7	70	54⅛	53½	54	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅛	Consolm .50	10	138	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¼
18⅝	13⅝	ConnM 1.60	12	17	16⅞	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
25	20	Conrac .70	8	13	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
18	15	ConEd 1.30e	5	271	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
51¾	44	ConEd pf 5		7	49⅝	49½	49⅝	— ⅛
23¼	19⅜	ConFds 1.35	10	186	21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
62	56½	ConF pf4.50		6	59¾	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	18½	ConFrgt .70	17	214	25¾	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
29	24⅝	ConNGs 2.24	7	28	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
21⅛	9	ConsuPow 2	8	90	20⅛	20	20	
78	66	CnPw pf7.76		z60	76	76	76	
7L	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z340	76	76	76	+ 1
73	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z250	72½	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅜
85	75⅝	ConPow pf 6		2	80	80	80	— ½
68⅛	60⅝	CnPw pf5.50		2	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z40	45½	45½	45½	
9⅛	5⅛	Cont Air Lin		3033	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
31½	26⅝	ConCan 1.80	9	324	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	ContCop .50		12	7⅞	7¾	7⅝	— ⅛
50⅞	43⅝	ContiCp 2.80	15	227	48⅝	47⅝	47⅞	— ⅛
56	47⅝	CHC pBA2.50		1	53	53	53	+ ⅛
50	35⅝	ContICp 2.32	7	219	48⅛	47⅛	47⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	ContIIP 1.28	16	12	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
3	1⅜	Contll Rlty		15	2	1⅞	2	
71⅝	59⅝	Con-Oil 2	11	135	70⅝	70	70⅛	+ ⅜
95	81½	ContO pf 2		1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	10¼	ContTele 1	11	163	14	13⅞	13⅞	
27½	17⅝	Control Dat	11	193	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
48	40¼	CnDt pf4.50		z120	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	25⅝	Conwood 2a	8	8	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
6	2⅝	CookUn .20f	10	45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
33½	29	Cooper Ind	11	48	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Cooper Lab	20	65	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
15	9⅝	CoopTR .60	4	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	12	CopT pf1.25		10	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
17⅝	10¼	Copeind .60	19	8	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	10⅝	CoppRa .50a		6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
3	1½	Cordura Co		14	2	1⅞	2	
73⅝	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	27	166	71¾	70¾	71⅝	+ ⅜
8	4¼	Cousins Mtg		14	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10	6½	CowlesC .44	12	46	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
36⅛	28¼	CoxBdct .45	14	55	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ½
48⅝	41⅝	CPC Inf 2.30	9	201	43⅞	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
78⅛	47⅝	Crane 2.40	6	18	69⅝	68⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
5	3¼	CreditF .34	14	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	21⅜	CrockN 1.66	7	58	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ¼
42¾	35½	CrockN pf 3		1	41	41	41	
15⅜	10⅞	CrompK .80	12	46	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ¼
26⅞	18⅞	CrouHi .80b	11	37	25½	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
7	51⅝	CroHi pf3.35		1	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅞	Crown Cork	8	96	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	18	356	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	14⅝	CTS Cp .60	12	101	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Culligan .48	9	4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
33⅝	19⅝	CummEng 1		73	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
100⅛	79	Cum pf7.50		z40	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
9⅜	6⅛	CunmDrg .25	9	4	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	CurtisWr .40	7	228	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
27½	22⅛	CurtisWrA 2		2	25	25	25	+ ½
48⅝	26⅝	CutlerH 1.60	10	54	40¼	39⅛	39⅞	— 1
24	15⅝	CycloseCp 1		4	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	11	x51	30⅝	29⅝	30⅜	+ ⅜

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅜	8⅜	Damon .20		78	9⅝	8⅞	9	
11⅞	7	DanRiv .10e		68	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅜
24⅜	20⅜	DanaCp .76	9	27	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	
41	27½	Dartind .64b	11	97	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
60¼	37⅝	Data Genl	37	71	59	58⅛	58⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .50b	5	17	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
19½	17⅛	DaytPL 1.66	8	56	18⅝	18	18	
118	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z100	117	117	117	
76⅛	70	DPL pf 7.37		z60	75½	75½	75½	+ 1½
21⅛	10	DeanW .50a	5	25	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
70¼	51¼	Deere 1.90	10	289	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	12⅛	DelmaP 1.20	8	96	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
26⅞	22⅛	DelMon 1.40	6	27	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
42⅛	37	DeltaAir .60	22	133	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Deltec Intl	36	6	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Deltona Crp		28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
21⅞	19½	DennisMfg 1	9	27	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	20¼	Dennys .32a	13	74	23⅛	22⅝	23	
34⅝	27⅝	Dentsply .30	14	17	31⅝	31⅛	31¼	— ⅛
24⅝	15½	Deseret .25	18	52	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	DeSotoIn .20	11	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15	13⅝	DetEdis 1.45	10	322	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
93	82⅛	Det E pf9.32		z200	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
76⅛	66	Det E pf7.68		z2650	75	74⅞	75	+ 1⅛
62	55⅝	Det E pf5.50		7	57⅛	57	57	— ⅛
27⅛	25	Det E pf2.75		14	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	25	DeE pf82.75		11	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
20	12⅝	Dexter .44	12	19	18	17⅞	17⅞	
13⅝	9	Dial Finl .60	7	19	12	12	12	+ ⅛
42½	35⅝	Diamint 2	9	26	37⅛	35⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅛	DiamM 1.72	4	191	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
76⅛	53⅝	DiamSh 1.80	10	101	68⅝	67½	68⅛	+ 1⅛
87⅛	60⅝	Dia Sn pfC 2		2	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+ 1½
34¼	24½	Dia pf D1.28		50	31	30	31	+ ½
11⅛	8¼	DickAB .40	10	16	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
10⅜	8½	Dictaphn .60	14	37	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
15	10⅝	Diebold .44	16	40	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	DiGiorgio	67	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
182½	135½	Digital Eqpt	38	78	181½	180½	181	— ⅛
11½	7⅝	Dillngm	6	49	10	9⅝	9⅞	
28⅜	22¾	Dillngm pf2		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	30	DillonCo .96	14	18	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
63	50⅛	Disney .12b	26	347	58⅝	58⅛	58⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Diversfd In		12	2	2	2	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		18	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
17¼	11	DrPeppr .40	22	87	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
44⅛	32½	DomeM .80a	12	7	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .15e	13	41	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24¼	20	Donnelly .60	11	151	21⅛	20½	21	+ ⅜
17½	13¼	DorOliv .20e	5	1	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅜	Dorsey .18a	13	22	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
61¾	44	Dover 1.40	11	15	61½	60⅝	61½	
114½	91⅝	DowCh 1.30	16	425	111⅛	110	110½	— ½
6⅞	4⅝	DPF Inc	16	20	6⅛	6	6	
26	21⅛	Dravo .96	8	42	21⅞	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
81	62¼	Dresser 1.50	10	298	80⅜	79⅝	80⅜	+ ⅜
18⅝	16⅝	DrexBd 1.44		6	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	Dreyfus .40a	6	47	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	17⅛	DukeP 1.50	10	221	19⅛	17⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
97½	88	Duke pf8.70		z100	94	94	94	— 1
87	75½	Duke pf7.80		z80	84	84	84	+ 1
87½	76	Duke pf6.75		1	81½	81½	81½	— ½
29	26⅜	Duke pf2.69		10	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
33⅜	27	DunBrad 1	18	100	28	27½	28	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅜	Duplan Cp		18	4	3⅝	3⅝	
161¼	125½	duPont 4.25e	20	210	153⅞	152¾	153	— ¼
63	59⅝	duPnt pf4.50		4	62	61⅝	62	+ ⅜
19⅝	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	52	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
25	23	Dq 4.2prf2.10		z100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
25¼	22	DuqLt pf 2		z20	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
30	26⅜	DuqL pf2.75		z1500	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
26	23	Dq 2.1pf2.10		z90	26	26	26	
13	7¼	Dymolo .40	10	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
32⅞	21⅝	E Systms 1	9	34	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	— ⅛
37¼	25⅛	EagleP 1.16	9	13	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ½
20⅝	18⅝	EascoCp .68	8	8	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅜	EastAir Lin		3290	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	23½	EastGsF .80	8	89	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
16⅝	14⅝	Eastkld 1.50	8	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
120¼	104⅛	EasKd 1.56a	30	488	114¾	114	114⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	29½	Eaton 1.80	13	206	39	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
27½	23⅛	EchIIn .48	18	30	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
30	24	EckrdJk .36	18	36	26	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅛	EckdNC .32	11	109	18⅛	18½	18⅝	
56⅛	45½	EdisBro 1.72	4	2	52¼	52	52	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	EG&G .14	13	35	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	6	13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
16½	12⅛	EDS .50a	11	24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	El Allam Mg	9	164	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	ElAMM pf 1k		16	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	15¼	ElginN .10e	14	8	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Elixir Ind	25	56	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
15¾	11¼	ElPaso 1.10	8	762	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
29¾	26⅝	Eltra Cp	9	70	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
41½	34	EmerEl .80	22	179	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
50½	40½	Emery 1.20	28	113	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	
15	8¾	Emeryln .40	21	43	14⅝	14	14	
28⅝	22⅝	Emhart 1.30	8	20	26½	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
5⅝	4½	EMI Lt .19e	14	14	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
14⅞	13½	EmpDE 1.36	9	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16	11	EmpGas .20	5	6	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
32	22⅝	EnglhdM 1	8	97	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32a	6	15	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅝	22	Eserch 1.60	8	94	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
28	21½	Estex 1.20	7	6	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
30⅛	17⅝	Esvirotech	12	48	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	9¼	Equimrk .88	10	5	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
33⅛	29½	EquitGs 2.60	6	6	32⅛	32	32	
27⅞	17⅝	EqutLf 2.34e	11	31	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
42	31⅛	Esmark 1.52	8	136	41⅝	40⅝	41	— ⅛
8	4⅞	Esquire .32	13	18	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
10	5⅞	Esterline .32	9	15	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
49½	29⅝	Ethyl 1.40	7	18	41½	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
63⅝	39¼	Ethyl pf2.40		2	53⅛	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Evans Prod	12	272	9¼	9	9⅛	
20½	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	7	28	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	
20⅛	18⅛	Exclsr 1.76e		18	20⅛	19⅝	20	
96⅛	85⅝	Exxon 5	9	829	96	94⅝	95½	— ½

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅞	5½	Fabrge .40	12	13	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	Facet Entrp	15	68	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
53¼	36⅛	FairCam .40	21	65	40⅝	39⅞	40	+ ½
10⅜	6⅛	Fairind .30	13	125	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	
17	11⅛	FairmtF .68	10	33	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
18½	13½	Fairmt pf 1		1	18	18	18	
13⅞	9	Fansteel .40	15	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Farah Mfg	13	38	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
9⅝	4	Fedders Cp		64	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	14	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
18	12⅝	FedMogul 1	82	12	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
16⅞	14½	FedNMt .88	6	248	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
36⅞	24	FedPap 1.60	6	12	36	35½	36	+ ½
22⅝	16½	FPap pf1.20		5	22	21⅝	22	
15	10⅝	F Signl .60a	6	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
60	49⅝	FedDSt 1.36	16	250	57½	57	57½	+ ⅜
36	29⅝	Ferro 1.10	9	12	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	Fibrebd Cp		145	14⅛	13⅝	14	
5⅝	3⅝	FidFin .64e	6	90	5⅛	5	5	
22⅛	15	FieldcrMil 1	8	54	21	20⅝	21	+ ½
11⅞	7⅝	Filtrol Cp	4	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	FinSanB .28	6	26	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9½	FinlFed .25r	6	34	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
26	21⅛	Firestn 1.10	9	240	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12½	FstChar .61f	9	83	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16½	FstChic .96	8	109	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
46½	36⅝	FstInBn 1.10	13	47	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅝
14	9⅛	FstMiss .36	5	57	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	10	80	30	29⅝	30	+ 1⅛
24	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	7	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
17⅛	14⅝	FstPa 1.32	12	66	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	FstPa Mtg		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅞	9⅝	FstUnRl .96	14	7	11⅛	11	11⅛	
6	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	8	43	6	5⅞	6	
22¼	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	8	11	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	23⅝	Fischbh 1.10	10	15	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
13	9⅝	FishFds .40	5	15	10	10	10	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	FishrScl .10	9	781	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	FleetEnt .32	28	123	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅛	Fleming .88	9	32	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	FlexiVan .20	17	172	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	16	Flintkot 1.16	10	29	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	25	Flin pfB2.25		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
18	10⅝	FlaGas .90	6	28	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
30⅝	25⅝	FlaPow 2.10	7	84	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	FlaPwL 1.56	7	103	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	FlaStl 1.50	6	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	30	FluorCp .60	10	104	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
92⅝	70⅝	Fluor pfB 3		1	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	FMC 1	8	98	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	31⅝	FMC pf2.25		2	36	35⅝	36	+ ½
6⅛	4⅛	Fd Fair .20		7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14	10⅛	FooteCB .90	8	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
60⅝	48⅛	FordM 2.40	26	522	60⅝	60	60⅛	— ⅛
18	13½	ForMcK .92	6	41	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
28	23⅝	FMK pf1.80		10	25⅛	25½	25½	
15⅝	10⅝	FtDea 1.24a		21	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
40⅝	28⅝	FtHowP .44	12	118	35½	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅜
29⅝	21½	FosWh 1.10b	7	9	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
38⅝	27½	Foxboro .80	10	16	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	FrnklnM .60	15	48	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅝
27⅝	21½	FreepM 1.60	12	99	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	Fruehf 1.80	9	74	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
9⅝	4½	Fuqua Ind		86	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	5⅛	Gable Ind		18	6	5⅞	5⅞	
17⅝	10⅝	GAF Co .52	9	112	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	GAF pf 1.20		74	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
32⅝	26⅛	GATX 1.80	9	108	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
29½	21⅛	GamSk 1.40	6	39	28⅝	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
27	20¼	GamS pf1.75		1	26	26	26	
26	19⅝	GamS pf.60		3	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
40⅝	30⅝	Gannett .72	28	101	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
31	23⅝	GardDen .76	16	306	28⅛	27½	28⅛	+ 1⅛
16⅛	14⅛	Garfinkl .96	7	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	Gas Svc 1.20	9	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Gateway In	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
7⅛	4	GCA Corp	24	29	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
15⅛	9¼	Gemini Cap		15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	13⅛	Gemin 1.20a		3	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	9¼	GAInv 1.06e		33	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	35⅝	GnAOil .80b	16	11	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	8⅛	GenBanc .80		7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅞	9¼	GnCable .72	7	232	11⅛	10⅝	11	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅜	GenCig 1.20	7	11	16	15⅝	16	
26¼	18½	G Cinma .54	8	18	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Gen Develpt	5	35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
54½	37¼	Gen Dynam	7	315	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛	+ 1
56⅝	46	GenEl 1.60	16	1034	56	54⅝	55	+ ⅜
31⅛	27	GnFood 1.50	14	231	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
20½	15⅝	GnGth 1.39e	19	4	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	GenHost .60	4	25	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8¼	Gen Instru	75	73	12⅝	11⅝	12	
32½	27⅛	Gnlnsfr pf 3		1	30½	30½	30½	
21	14⅛	GenMed .20	10	23	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
34½	27⅛	GenMills .68	26	69	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
72⅝	57⅝	GnMot 2.40e	16	809	70⅝	70	70⅛	+ ⅛
73⅛	65	GnMot 5pf 5		3	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
53⅝	49⅝	GMot pf3.75		18	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5	GenPort Inc	98	45	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	16½	GPubUt 1.68	9	126	10⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	GenRefr .40	4	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
45⅞	36⅛	GnSignal .84	13	37	41⅝	41	41	— ½
5⅝	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	25⅛	G TelEl 1.80	9	407	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	31⅛	GTIEl pf2.50		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
16½	14⅝	GTFl pf1.30		z30	15	15	15	
23½	18	G Tire 1.10b	7	63	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
9	5⅛	Genesco Inc		26	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	Genstar 1.20	6	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	36⅛	GenuPts .76	22	770	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
56	42	GeoPac 1.20	20	329	55	54⅝	55	+ ⅛
79⅝	69	GaPw pf7.80		z100	79½	79⅛	79⅛	+ 1⅛
28	25	GaPw pf2.75		6	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	Gerber 1.20	9	169	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
177⅝	152⅝	GettyO 1.50e	11	44	156	155⅛	156	+ 1
12⅞	10¼	GiantPC .80	13	1	12	12	12	
18⅛	9⅞	GibrFin .58f	8	181	18⅛	18	18½	
11½	9⅝	GiddLew .40	7	30	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14½	9⅝	GifdHill .52	9	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
38⅛	31⅛	Gillette 1.50	10	128	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
16	11⅛	Ginos Inc	10	75	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	6¼	Gleason Wk		45	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
11⅛	8	Global Ma r	14	67	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
37⅛	29⅛	GlobeUn 1a	5	14	29⅛	29	29	
18½	14⅛	GoldWf Fin	8	25	18⅛	17⅝	17¾	— ¼
21⅛	13⅛	GoldWF pf		27	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	18	Goodrh 1.12	13	145	25	25⅛	25⅛	
25⅝	20⅝	Goodyr 1.10	10	309	22	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	GorJwlA .32	7	38	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
32⅛	26⅛	Gouldin 1.36	7	102	30	29⅝	30	
23⅝	19⅛	Gould pf1.35		12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
33⅛	24⅛	Grace 1.70	6	463	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
33⅛	24⅝	Grainger .30	21	5	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	13¼	Granitvl .80	6	21	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	GrayDrg .40	6	11	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	10½	GtAllPac		50	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	GtNolr 1.25e	18	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
71	42⅝	GtNorN 1.80	10	62	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+ 1½
19⅝	18⅝	GtWnFin .50	11	283	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	21⅝	GtWest Unit	3	5	26⅝	25	26	— ⅛
20⅛	17⅝	GtWn pf1.88		10	18	17⅝	18	
18¼	15⅝	GrGiant 1.08	10	3	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
17⅝	13	Greyhd 1.04	8	103	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Greiler Inc		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅝	14	Grumm .60a	6	246	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
15⅝	9⅛	Guardin .20	10	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2⅛	1½	Guard Mtg		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7½	GlfLtHld .56	7	75	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	GulfMtg Rlt		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	20⅛	GulfOil 1.70	7	818	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	GulfResre 1	5	36	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8	159	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	21	GlfWn .60b	5	358	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	GlfW Ind wt		160	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
102⅝	74	GlfW pf 3.87		1	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	Gulton Ind	11	26	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36	27⅛	Hack W 2.48	7	3	32	31⅝	32	— ¼
18⅝	14⅝	HallFB .60	12	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅝	HallPrt .80e	7	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
166	133½	Hallibtn 1.46	13	132	155	153⅝	154⅝	+ ¼
51⅞	45⅛	Hallibrtn wi		16	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅛	HamrlP 1.20	9	41	20½	20¼	20⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Hammond		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	5	Handlmn .40	13	13	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
30½	21½	HandyHar 1	6	6	30	30	30	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅝	HanesCp .76	11	101	28½	27	28⅛	+ 1⅜
60⅛	43⅝	Hanna 1.60	11	107	55	54⅝	55	+ ⅜
26⅛	22⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	4	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Hardees	16	30	7⅞	7⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
40½	28	Harnish 1.40	5	18	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ½
14⅞	12⅛	Harrah .26a	8	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
35⅞	25⅝	HarrBk 1.50	7	3	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅛
47⅝	33⅝	Harris 1.40	11	65	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅝
27⅛	18⅝	Harsco 1.30b	6	52	23½	23	23	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	HartSMx .40	12	37	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25	17⅛	HartBHk .45	13	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	15⅝	HatISe 1.44a		4	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
34	22⅛	HawlIEl 1.76	8	26	23⅝	23	23⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	HayesAlb 1	9	33	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Hazeltine	7	26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅛	Hecks .16	10	76	16⅛	16½	16⅛	
8⅝	8⅛	Hecks wi		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅝	13⅛	HeclaM .37f	19	33	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9	HelimBr .52	8	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
51⅛	45⅛	HeinzH 1.36	11	37	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
32	28⅛	Heinz pf1.70		15	30	29⅝	29⅝	
9⅛	6½	Helene Curt	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅛	23⅛	Hellerint .84	9	338	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
40⅛	30⅛	HelmerP .35	8	28	34½	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		33	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	6⅛	Heminc .65e		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
38	27⅛	Hercules .80	33	384	33½	32⅝	32⅝	
22¼	18⅛	HershyFd 1	8	37	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Hesston .80	6	8	20⅛	20	20	
25⅛	22⅛	Hestn pf1.60		4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	44⅛	Heublin 1.20	16	393	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
117⅝	95½	HewlPk .30	33	59	116½	114⅝	115⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	High Voltg	10	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	19½	Hillenbd .78	8	8	20⅛	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	16	HiltonHotel	10	42	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4¼	HMW Ind	7	18	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅝	14⅝	HoernW .80	9	165	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Hoff Elctrn	6	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
20	14⅛	Holiday .40	13	334	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
30	24	HiltyA 1.70f		20	26⅛	25⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	32⅛	HollyS 3.40a	3	24	41½	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	32	Homestk 1e	17	87	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
56½	32⅛	Honywll 1.40	13	271	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛	+ 1
32⅛	21	HoovBll 1.36	8	9	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Horizon Cp		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26½	20⅛	HospCpA .26	11	26	24	24	24	— ⅛
6	1⅛	HostInfl .35		104	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Houdali .80a	4	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27	23½	Houd pf 2.25		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	HousMlf .72	7	91	13⅛	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	HousFab .24	10	70	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
20½	15⅛	HoushF .10	8	160	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	30⅛	HouF pf2.50		3	34	34	34	+ ⅛
25	20⅛	HousLP 1.56	8	374	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
38⅛	28⅝	HouNG n.60	14	297	33⅛	33	33	
17⅝	13⅛	HowJohn .24	13	675	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11	Hubbrd 1.20		18	13⅛	10⅝	13⅛	
22⅛	14⅝	HudsnA .80	5	7	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
22	14⅛	HudsnB .80	14	3	21½	21	21½	+ ½
7⅛	4⅛	HughHat .40	7	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	38⅛	HughsTl .40	13	147	43⅛	43	43	
15⅛	11⅛	Humana .40	10	71	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	2	HuntCh .30	19	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	HuttnEF .60	5	140	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12	Huyck .40	19	42	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
15	8⅛	Hydromf .36	7	11	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅛	16⅛	ICInds 1.30	6	29	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
92⅛	75	ICInds pf 6		1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	33⅛	ICInd pf3.50		5	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	ICN Pharm		52	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
27⅛	26	IdahoP 2.06	14	48	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
18½	13⅛	IdealBasic 1	8	12	17	17	17	+ ⅛
78⅛	58	Ideal pf4.75		1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	IdealToy .26t	6	78	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ½
3⅛	2½	IDS Rlty		27	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
27⅛	22	IllPow 2.20	9	98	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
61⅛	51⅛	IllPow pf3.94		z10.00	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
50	47	IllPow pf4.32		z140	47	47	47	— 1
30	21	ITW .50	20	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	ImplCpA .20	7	178	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
40⅛	35⅛	INA Cp 2.10	15	79	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ⅛
19½	16⅛	INA In 1.59a		4	19⅛	19	19	
35⅛	25⅛	IncoLt 1.40a	14	501	33⅛	33½	33⅛	— ½
6⅛	4⅛	Incomie Cap		13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	IndianGas 2	8	4	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
112¼	102	IndiM pf 12		z140	110½	110⅛	110⅛	+ ⅛
81⅛	67½	IndiM pf7.76		z100	77	77	77	
72	66	IndiM pf7.08		z100	70	70	70	
22⅛	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	71	22½	22	22	
15⅛	10½	IndiNat 1.20	8	38	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Inexco Oil	24	18	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
91⅛	70	IngerR 2.68	14	101	90⅛	89⅛	90	
56	45⅛	IngR pf2.35		32	56	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
68	42⅛	InldCon 1.80	8	2	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	45	InlndStl 2.40	12	162	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Inmont .50	7	143	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Insilco .76	7	18	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
29	20⅛	Inspir Copp		10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Instit InvTr		2	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7	Intelson .32	6	12	8⅛	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
48⅛	35⅛	Interco 1.52	8	11	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
40⅛	25⅛	Intrlkelnc 2	6	30	38	38	38	+ ⅛
273⅛	223⅛	IBM 7	19	406	262⅛	260⅛	261⅛	+ 1⅛
60	28⅛	IntFlavF .32	41	76	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	IntHarv 1.70	18	240	26⅛	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
42⅛	34⅛	IntMinCh 2	4	233	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
49½	46	IntMinr pf 4		1	48	48	48	— 1
9⅛	5⅛	IntMng .15e	7	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
83⅛	24⅛	IntMultl 1.50	7	8	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
79⅛	67⅛	IntPaper 2	14	208	75⅛	73⅛	74⅛	
8	5⅛	IntRectif .15		33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	22⅛	IntTT 1.60	9	526	27⅛	27½	27½	
56⅛	48⅛	IntTT pfH4		1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ½
56	45⅛	ITTpfl 4.50		3	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
82½	42½	IntTT pfJ4		16	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	44⅛	IntTT pfK4		22	50⅛	50	50⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	27⅛	ITT pfN2.25		75	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
57	47	IntTT pfO5		7	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
28½	20⅛	Intrpce 1.45	8	8	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
76	64	Intrpce pf 5		2	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
27	18⅛	IntrpGp 1.20	7	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	16⅛	IntrsBrd .90	4	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
16½	14⅛	IntrsPw 1.40	9	3	16	16	16	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	IntrstUn .24	7	11	6⅛	6	6	— ½
32⅛	23⅛	IowaBf .30e	4	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
14⅛	13⅛	Iowa El 1.30	11	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
19½	17⅛	IowalG 1.72	8	14	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	22⅛	IowaPwL 2	7	16	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	17⅛	IowaPS 1.60	7	18	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Ipco Hosp	15	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	ITE Imp .80	11	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Itek Corp		28	14	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	ItelCorp .20	8	75	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	IU Intl .85	5	145	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
35	26½	IU Int A		5	28	28	28	+ ½

J

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅛	12⅛	JamesF .80	16	16	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Jantzen .80	7	7	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8½	JapanF .91e		180	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	26⅛	JeffPilot .72	11	163	28	27½	27⅛	— ⅛
120½	110⅛	JRC pf 13.50		z300	119	119	119	
83	71½	JerCe pf8.12		z20	81	81	81	+ 1
24⅛	9½	JewelC 1.20	9	20	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Jewelcor		70	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	36⅛	JimWalter 1	30	48	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
48	40½	JimW pf1.60		16	43⅛	42⅛	43	
18⅛	16	JHans 1.30e		18	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	JHenl 1.38e		9	21⅛	21	21	
32½	28	JhnMan 1.20	9	147	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
96½	80⅛	JohnsonJh 1	28	222	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	JohnCon .80	11	33	23	22⅛	22⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	JonLogn .50	16	66	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
27	27⅛	Jorgen 1.80	4	8	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	19½	Jostens 1b	9	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	33⅛	JoyMfg 1.70	18	185	38½	37⅛	38½	+ ½

K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
35⅛	29⅛	KaisrAl 1.60	12	47	33⅛	32½	33	+ ⅛
70	57	Kai Stpf4.75		5	68	66⅛	68	+ 1⅛
9⅛	5⅛	KaisCem .50	12	24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	KaisCe pf1.37		10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
19	14½	KaneMill .24	4	13	17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	Kaneb .90b	6	38	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
27⅛	25	KCtyPL 2.28	7	33	26⅛	26½	26½	— ⅛
23⅛	16	KC Souln 1r	6	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	KC Sou pf 1		z200	11	11	11	
19⅛	16	KanGEl 1.68	6	22	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17	14⅛	KanNeb 1.32	8	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅛	16	KanPLt 1.60	8	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
4⅛	3	Katy Ind	7	6	4	4	4	
15⅛	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		1	14	14	14	— ⅛
11⅛	6½	Kufm Brd		166	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	Kwecki Brl		19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	KeeneCp .28	6	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Keller .28	26	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	20	Kellogg .90	15	75	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12	Kellwood .80	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
36⅛	30⅛	Kennct 1.15e	53	730	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
22⅛	20	KyUtil 1.80	6	20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
20⅛	13	KerrGls .40	8	89	17⅛	16⅛	17	— ⅛
78⅛	60⅛	KerrMcGe 1	14	150	73	71⅛	72½	+ 1
20⅛	16⅛	KeystCon 1	5	8	20	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	KiddeW 1	6	81	25⅛	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
47	43	Kidde pf C 4		13	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	41	Kidde pfB 4		6	46½	46	46	— ½
47⅛	36⅛	KimbCl 1.80	9	115	40	39⅛	39⅛	
12½	8⅛	KingDSt .50	9	37	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	KirschCo .90	14	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	29	KLM Airlin		2	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— 1
37½	28⅛	KnightRid .62	18	117	36	34	34	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Koehring	14	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
59	35⅛	Koppers 1.40	10	115	52⅛	50⅛	52½	+ 2½
7	3⅛	Korcrp Ind	9	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
46	41½	Krftco 2.12	9	73	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
39⅛	31⅛	KresgeS .32	23	2111	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ½
14⅛	10	Kroehler Mf		6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	Kroger 1.36	7	127	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
9½	4½	Kysor .20	35	35	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛	17½	LacGas 1.66	7	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
15	12	LamsSess 1	12	2	15⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	LaneBry .80	8	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	LearSieg .32	7	206	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
31⅛	23⅛	LearS pf2.25		4	30	30	30	
15⅛	10⅛	LeeisN .50	10	30	14½	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
17½	12	Lessona .60	7	22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10½	LehPCt .80	34	5	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
2	1½	LehVal Ind		47	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
13¼	10½	Lehmn .94e		119	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Lennar Crp	238	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Lenox .84	11	10	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8½	LesFay .40b	8	12.4	9½	9	9	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	LevFd Cap		21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	12	LevFin .73e		5	13	13	13	+ ⅛
52⅛	39⅛	LeviStra .80	7	44	50⅛	49⅛	50	+ ⅛
8½	4	Levitz Furn		167	7⅛	6⅛	7	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	LFE Cp	9	32	4	3⅛	4	
33⅛	21⅛	LOF 1.90	10	95	33⅛	33	33½	+ ½
64⅛	55⅛	LOF pf4.75		3	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
17	9⅛	LibrtyCp .40	7	19	16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Librty Loan		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
36⅛	29½	LiggMy 2.50	8	33	34⅛	34⅛	34½	
90	82	LiggM pf 7		z13	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
60	45	LillyEll 1.20	20	492	55⅛	53⅛	55	+ 1½
30	26	LincNat 1.60	11	29	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	52½	LincNl pf 3		6	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	16	LincPl 1.76a		18	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp	13	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17	6⅛	Littonin .18t	18	539	15⅛	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
22½	9	Litton pfc pf		5	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16½	Litton pfB 7		2	20	20	20	
12½	6⅛	Lockhd Airc	2	90	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	21	Loews 1.20	6	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6½	LomaFin .40	8	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅛	14	LomM 2.22g	11	34	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅛	14	LoneStind 1	10	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
18	15⅛	LnglsLt 1.56	7	62	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
90⅛	77	LIL pf 8.12		z30	87	87	87	
90⅛	82½	LIL pf 8.30		z10	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
122	112	LIL pfN 13		z20	122⅛	122	122	
26⅛	24⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
83	68½	LongDrg .80	20	2	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
15⅛	8½	Loral Corp	10	60	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
27⅛	22	LaLand 1.12	11	90	25	24⅛	24⅛	
18	12	LaPacif .20	26	74	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
25	21⅛	LouisGs 1.88	8	12	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
19½	11⅛	Lowenst .40		34	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16½	10½	LTV Corp	13	53	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
21	13⅛	LTV A 3.40f		5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
44⅛	35⅛	Lubrizol 1	16	116	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
17⅛	14½	LuckyS .48b	11	145	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
9	6½	Ludlow .40		7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
29⅛	22	LukenSt 1.60	7	6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
24½	13⅛	LykesYng 1	4	118	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
47½	28⅛	Lykes pf2.50		63	44	43⅛	43⅛	
6⅛	4	LynCSys .20	17	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12	8⅛	MacAF .40b	7	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	MacDonel	5	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Macke .30	8	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7½	4⅛	Macmill .25	7	30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
36⅛	26⅛	Macy 1.20	8	32	35	34⅛	34⅛	
11⅛	9½	MadisFd .60		95	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6⅛	4	MadSq Gar	7	3	6	6	6	
9⅛	6⅛	MagicCt .32		186	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33⅛	21⅛	Mallory 1	67	109	35	32⅛	32⅛	
27⅛	21⅛	MalHyde .56	13	12	26⅛	26	26	
9⅛	4⅛	Manhin .05e	7	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
39⅛	29	MfrHan 1.80	8	124	38⅛	38	38	
41½	32⅛	MAPCO .90	10	68	34⅛	34	34	
12⅛	7⅛	Marathn Mf	3	60	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
52⅛	41⅛	MaratO 1.80	12	236	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
36½	28	Marcor 1	10	734	37	36⅛	36⅛	
72⅛	56½	Marcr pf A2		71	74	72⅛	72⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	Maremt .50	9	73	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	MarMid .80	9	216	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	MarionL .52	11	69	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
50⅛	28½	Marley .80	15	5	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Marqtte .40a	7	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅛	15	Marriot .25f	22	324	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
61⅛	52½	MrshMc 1.80	19	151	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	MarshF 1.24	11	347	21	21	21	
21½	16½	MartMa 1.30	9	108	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
27⅛	17	MrldCup .60	10	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
31⅛	23⅛	MascoCp .20	24	43	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
25⅛	19	Masonite .54	27	87	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
32⅛	16⅛	MassyFer 1	5	67	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	MasM 1.17e	9	31	11	11	11	
17⅛	14½	MasCp 1.68		38	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
11⅛	10⅛	Masin 1.03e		24	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
21⅛	19⅛	MatsuE .28e	20	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
53½	41⅛	MayDSt 1.68	12	72	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
30	24⅛	MayerOsc 1	10	13	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
6⅛	3½	Mays JW	10	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
39	31⅛	Maytg 1.30a	18	23	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
15⅛	10½	MBPX .40a	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
79⅛	65	MCA Inc 2	6	50	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
24⅛	14¼	McCord 1	9	165	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
49⅛	37⅛	McDermot 1	6	240	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
66	57⅛	McDonlds	29	497	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	McDonD .44	8	545	19	18⅛	18⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	McGEd 1.40	13	84	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
17	12⅛	McGrwH .64	80	112	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
28	20⅛	MGH pf1.20		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
31⅛	20⅛	McKee 1.80	7	13	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
53½	39½	McLean .80	12	26	53½	53	53	
23⅛	18⅛	McLout 1.60	15	29	22⅛	22	22	
12⅛	9⅛	McNeil .80	10	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
31⅛	18	MeadCp 1.20	8	125	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
53⅛	35⅛	Mea pfA2.80		27	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
53⅛	36⅛	Mea pfB2.80		1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
25⅛	17	Medusa 1.40	12	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
5⅛	3½	MEI Cp	7	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	Melville .68	12	62	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	Menasc .35r	4	18	11	11	11	
64⅛	52⅛	MercStr .80	12	5	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
76	65	Merck 1.40	24	376	75	75	75	
18⅛	10⅛	Meredith .70	6	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
33⅛	14½	MerrLyn .80	9	900	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
29	19	MesaPet .10	18	353	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
33½	24½	MesP pf1.60		44	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	Mesabl 1.15e	9	26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20½	16⅛	MestaM .80	16	4	20	19⅛	19⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	MGM 1r	7	52	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24	15	Metrom .60	9	158	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
83	73	MtE pfH8.32		z40	82	82	82	
17⅛	16	MGIC In .10		382	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14	10	MichGs 1.10	5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24½	17⅛	MichTube 1	5	12	27⅛	27	27	
29	26⅛	MbWl pf2.67		15	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
20	13⅛	Microwave	11	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15	12½	MidCTl 1.08	9	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅛	14⅛	MidSUt 1.32	9	743	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3	1½	Midlnd Mtg		10	2	2	2	
25	18⅛	MidlRo 1.30	7	36	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
29½	22⅛	MilesLb 1.28	9	13	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	MiltBrad .44	10	47	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
65⅛	54½	MinnMM 1.45	28	372	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	MinnP .165	9	2	OSL	SHRDLU		
20½	18⅛	MinnPL 1.66	8	50	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	MiroAl .96	10	2	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
12⅛	8	MissnEq .26	8	148	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
37	22⅛	MissRiv 1.40	7	280	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
31⅛	17⅛	MoPac pf 1		9	32	31⅛	31⅛	
13	9⅛	MoPSv .64b	7	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
58⅛	47½	MobilOil 3.40	7	557	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
7	3⅛	Mobile Hom		25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25	15⅛	Mohasco .80	14	89	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
7⅛	3	Mohk Data		26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24	15⅛	MohkRub 1	5	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
28⅛	18	Molycrp .60	12	24	26⅛	26	26	
37½	28	Moly pf2.50		2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
23⅛	16	Monrb 1.20a	5	32	21	20⅛	20⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Monogr .20	7	62	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	MonrEq .20	31	127	10⅛	10	10	
98⅛	76	Monsan 2.60	9	212	94	93⅛	93⅛	
108⅛	84⅛	Mons pf2.75		2	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
30⅛	26⅛	MonDU 2.20	8	15	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
28	24	MonPw 1.80	8	54	24⅛	24	24	
23⅛	21⅛	MonlSt 1.87e		39	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
9	7⅛	MONY .76a	10	35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
48⅛	29¼	MoorMc .80	5	58	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
62⅛	53⅛	Morgan 1.60	18	361	62	61⅛	61⅛	
26⅛	19⅛	MorrisKnu 1	6	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
4⅛	2½	MorseEl Pd		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	MorseSh .38	6	23	15	15	15	
4	2⅛	MtgeTr Am		63	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19	13⅛	MorNor .96	12	51	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
54⅛	41⅛	Motorola .78	37	686	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
40⅛	30⅛	MtFuel 1.72	11	54	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
23⅛	19	MtStTel 1.48	9	18	23⅛	23	23	
11⅛	7	Munford .40	6	5	10	9⅛	9⅛	
20	15¼	Munsing 1.08	10	3	18⅛	18	18	
23⅛	16⅛	MurphC 1.20	8	6	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	MurpOil .60	6	39	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
21⅛	12⅛	MurryOh 1	9	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
16⅛	14⅛	MultiOm 1.32		9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10	7⅛	MyersL .40		53	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41⅛	35½	Nabisco 2.40	11	51	41	40⅛	40⅛	
36½	30⅛	NalcoCh .72	21	34	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	NarcoScl .60	8	28	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	NashuaC .60	26	72	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅛	11	NatAirl .50	58	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	N Avis .47e		8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14½	10⅛	NatCan .57	6	77	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
43⅛	28⅛	N Chem .72	21	150	31⅛	31	31	
6⅛	5⅛	NatCity Lin		70	6	6	6	
51⅛	39⅛	NatDet 2.72	6	2	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
26	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	8	116	26	25⅛	25⅛	
24	21	NatFuel 2.06	8	16	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
17	11⅛	NatGyp .65	12	136	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8	3⅛	Nat Homes		13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	NatInd .36	4	33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20⅛	14½	Nt MedCare	13	24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
14	7⅛	NMedEn .28	5	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
51⅛	30⅛	N Pres 1.20a	8	13	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
55⅛	39	Nat Semicn	33	905	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
14½	9⅛	N Svclnd .78	8	17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
18	12½	N Stand .96	8	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
54⅛	44⅛	N Starch .86	19	17	54	53⅛	53⅛	
52⅛	37⅛	NatlStl 2.50	15	133	47⅛	47	47	
5⅛	4	Nat Tea		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅛	20⅛	Natoma 1.20	9	381	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
31⅛	23⅛	NCR Cp .72	11	369	28	27⅛	27⅛	
20	16⅛	Neptune .60	9	51	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
21⅛	17½	NevPw 1.60	6	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
24	21⅛	NevP pf2.20		z90	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
21	19⅛	NEngEl 1.86	8	44	21	20⅛	20⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	NEngG3 1.32	8	16	14	13⅛	13⅛	
29⅛	26⅛	NEnP pf2.76		4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
30⅛	25⅛	N EngT 2.36	11	4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
16⅛	1	Newhall .40	9	7	14	13⅛	13⅛	
31	23	Newmt .60	14	334	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
95	73⅛	Nwmt pf4.50		5	91	91	91	
27⅛	23	NYSEG 2.40	8	74	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
24	21	NYSE pf2.12		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	NiaMP 1.24	6	186	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
113½	104	NiM pf 11.75		z30	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	
107½	95⅛	NiM pf 10.60		z1000	106	106	106	
81½	72	Nia M pf7.72		z50	81	81	81	
14	12	NiagShre 1a		4	12½	12½	12½	
19⅛	13⅛	NL Ind 1	9	79	18	17⅛	17⅛	

(Continued on Page 10.)

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APRIL 22, 1976 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE April 22	TUES.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	b YIELD (%)	—EAR. PER SHR.— '72, '73, '74	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 - 335.80	340	342.50 - 340.20	4	4.4	40.93 - 42.63 - 89.14c	9,549	Drilling region Tarbes indicates possible oil find.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	378 - 285	286	288 - 286	22	3.8	11.74 - 9.96 - 13.27	2,384	Net dividend Fr. 11 vs. 10.70 i.e. 23% based on capital increase (1 for 5).
BSN - GERVAIS DAN.	Glass.food	736 - 583	631	649 - 645	22	4.0	87 - 102 - 28.38c	2,332	1975 Group consolidated turnover exceeds 1974 by 2.4%.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	208 - 172	181.10	180.60 - 180.10	11	5.5	9.50 - 9.50 - 16.96	1,866	Subsidiary Companie Maritime net 1975 dividend Fr. 4.50 (unchanged).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	132 - 125	127.10	129.20 - 126.50	11	5.1	8.48 - 9.74 - 11.78	1,672	Total dividend of Fr. 10.50 (vs. Fr. 9.75 in '74) to be proposed shareholders.
Cie. Gle. ELECTRICITE	Electric	374 - 310	314	318 - 316	11	6.5	35.02 - 29.70 - 27.60	5,044	CIPEL (dry cells) '75 pre-tax turnover 241 MF (+17% vs. '74).
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	161.50 - 115	113.30	118 - 115	11	6.2	13.47 - 13.02 - 10.36	4,686	New representative office to open in Caracas shortly.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	147 - 85.70	132.10	133.50 - 132	20	4.5	9 - 8.63 - 6.77	4,528	CIC Group authorized to open Representative Office in Bahrain.
CREDIT du NORD &U.P.	Bank	95 - 87.60	88	89.10 - 87.60	16	4.5	6.83 - 6.72 - 5.54c	4,800	1975 net profit = 21,451,318 Fr. vs. 18,492,646 Fr. in 1974.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	172 - 137	135	139 - 138.50	5	5.8	9.22 - 15.98 - 28.13c	2,947	'75 pre-tax consolidated turnover: 8,022 MF (+4%).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	207 - 181	181.50	181.10 - 181	—	5.5	(non significant)	2,193	SOVAC subsidiary consolidated net profit for '75 up 77% vs. '74.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	488.90 - 387.50	388.50	406 - 395	17	4.1	26.57 - 27.19 - 23.02c	1,495	1975 net profit = Fr. 36,376,000. Up 34% vs. 1974.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	153.30 - 118	124.30	125 - 123.10	2	8.4	27.05 - 41.65 - 66.21c	13,889	Distribution of 1975 dividend: Fr. 9.40 per share (+tax credit of Fr. 4.70).
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192 - 175.50	181	180 - 180	7	2.8	(non significant) - 26.94c	2,523	Takeover remaining Générale Alimentaire shares still pending.
IMETAL	Mining	120.10 - 78.10	109	114.90 - 111.50	6	2.8	10.52 - 7.59 - 17.97c	7,944	Net dividend proposal of Fr. 3.30 vs. Fr. 3.00 in 1974
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	621 - 506	501	515 - 507	16a	1.4	22.60 - 31.77 —	3,157	1975 provisional consolidated turnover = 1,124 MF (+12.5% vs. 1974).
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	84.70 - 74	80.20	80.10 - 80.10	12	6.2	4.32 - 11.71 - 6.52	2,825	5 Fr. Dividend for '74 (4.20 Fr. in '73) paid as of July 16, 1975.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM	Chem.min.	119 - 104	107.10	108 - 107.10	4	8.8	10.90 - 14.50 - 29.50c	25,162	'75 dividend of Fr. 5.80 planned vs. Fr. 9.00 in '74.
PEUGEOT	Holding	409.80 - 292	343.10	355 - 353	9	2.7	68.26 - 71.04 - 38.24c	6,002	As of April 20, new capital increase includes 1 free share for 4 old ones.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	129.70 - 85.40	98.10	99.90 - 99	6a	10.7	13.62 - 15.84 —	5,450	'73 sales (pre-tax) = Fr. 18,650,295,000 vs. Fr. 19,949,248,800 in '74.
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 650	656	675 - 660	18	1.8	30.82 - 35.94 - 35.87c	922	'75 turnover = 2,116.7 MF (+20%). Consol. turnover = 2,533 MF (18.1%).
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	362.80 - 310	345.20	346 - 342.50	—	3.6	(not relevant)	22,572	Rorento cash div. proposal of Fls. 4.25 plus 5% stock distribution.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1980 - 1761	1780	1825 - 1775	25	1.3	51.72 - 64.64 - 71.76	221	Share of U.S.A. ski market now 25% vs. 17% in 1974.
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	284.90 - 255	256	260 - 255	5	5.9	49.14 76 - 54c	8,419	'75 net earnings: 147.9 MF (+15%). Proposal of 16 Fr. net div. (+1 Fr.).

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings; all others on '74. (b) Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

مكتبة الأمين الأصل

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PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1976

Signals Rise in Interest Rates

ritish Bank Acts to Boost Pound

DON, April 22 (AP-DJ).—Bank of England today i its intention to raise the f domestic interest rates east one percentage point effort to relieve selling on nd, which fell to a record foreign exchange trading

action represents an inshift in British monetary which had given preceo domestic considerations than to the external value pound.

Bank of England lowered imum lending rate in prostages this year to 9 per om 11.25 per cent at the last year to help Britain's recovery and thereby unemployment. However, tral bank let it be known hat it intends to raise its minimum lending rate by at least one point tomorrow, and an increase greater than one point is not excluded.

This development occurred as the pound fell by more than 3 cents to an intraday low of about $1.8070 from $1.8415 late yesterday.

However, in the afternoon, the Bank of England forced London's discount houses to borrow heavily from it at its 9-per-cent penal rate. This was one indication of its intention to bring interest rates higher.

It also informed market participants that the increase in its minimum lending rate would be at least one point when the rate is fixed tomorrow on the basis of the weekly Treasury bill tender.

The news helped the pound to recover to $1.8375 at the close of business. This was still a record low and down from $1.8415 yesterday.

Sterling's trade-weighted depreciation against 10 currencies widened to an end-of-day record 37.4 per cent below 1971 parities from 36.9 per cent yesterday. However, at midday, the trade-weighted depreciation was even wider at 37.9 per cent. The previous record end-of-day depreciation was 37.1 per cent on April 9.

In a rare departure from its normal practice, the Bank of England issued a public statement saying that in its view the recent decline in sterling was unjustified by economic conditions. A Bank of England spokesman said the decline had made it necessary to widen the differential between short-term sterling interest rates and those in other financial centers.

The impact on the sterling money market was dramatic. Three-month sterling certificate of deposit rates rose to 10 per cent offered from 8.69 per cent offered yesterday, while the six-month rate rose to 10.5 per cent offered from 9 per cent.

Dealing Is Halted

London discount houses stopped dealing in Treasury bills late in the day to await the outcome of tomorrow's tender. However, the last available rate for three-month Treasury bills was about 99.25 per cent, indicating a one point jump in the minimum lending rate.

Part of the reason for the Bank of England's decision to counteract the decline in sterling apparently was related to concern about the course of domestic inflation.

It has been estimated that a four percentage point decline in the value of sterling adds about one percentage point to the general level of prices in Britain.

Since the beginning of the year, the pound has fallen from $2.0246 to $1.8275, representing a drop of 9.7 per cent, and if the end of 1974 is taken as the base period, sterling's depreciation against the dollar has come to more than 22 per cent.

Talks on Pay Curbs

Since the Labor government is now conducting crucial negotiations with unions for a voluntary limitation on wage increases of 3 per cent a year, the negotiations could be made more difficult by the likelihood that inflation will be exacerbated if the pound drops further.

Another possible motive in the Bank of England's decision to raise interest rates would be to keep the money supply from expanding too fast.

Some brokerage firms and bankers in London have been warning that there could be an explosion in the money supply when Britain's economic recovery gets under way and both the government and business resort to bank finance.



United Press International.

Workers block entrances to Firestone plant in Akron, Ohio, in strike at rubber firms.

U.S. Rubber Strike Seen Test of Strength

AKRON, Ohio, April 22 (AP-DJ).—The United Rubber Workers union strike against the four largest U.S. tire and rubber companies that began at midnight last night may be a prolonged test of economic muscle, sources close to the negotiations indicate.

The union struck 47 plants of the big four: Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Uniroyal Inc. and B. F. Goodrich Co. when a three-year contract expired. More than 60,000 production and maintenance employees are involved in the walkout.

There will be no immediate economic impact, but if the strike runs for about a month it will start to close down auto production lines, car firms say. Tire-company profits for the June quarter would be severely affected long before that, and the workers will lose $15 million or so a week in pay.

Negotiations are continuing between company and union representatives, with attention focused on talks in Cleveland between Firestone and top URW negotiators. The union selected Firestone as its target company, from which it hopes to win an agreement that will set a pattern for the rest of the industry. The URW is attempting to organize a worldwide boycott against Firestone products.

Last-Minute Offer

Firestone made a new offer just before the deadline, but a wide gap still separated company and union positions. Firestone's cash offer for tire production workers, increases of 60 cents an hour the first year, 30 cents the second and 25 cents in the third, included 10 cents an hour more than a $1.05 offer each company made in separate negotiations.

However, the URW said it would seek an increase of $1.65 an hour in the first year for production workers to offset the impact of inflation on members' purchasing power.

There are several other key stumbling blocks to an agreement. The union is demanding an unlimited cost-of-living escalator clause. Firestone's offer provided such a clause, but URW president Peter Bommarito called it "substandard." He said that if there is a 7-per-cent annual inflation rate over the next two years, Rubber workers would lose more than 80 cents an hour of purchasing power under the Firestone formula.

In addition, Firestone did not offer a wage increase for the employees of its Noblesville, Indiana, plant, which makes industrial rubber products, assuming that wage increases for those workers would be bargained at the plant level. The union rejects that position, which would effectively remove nontire workers from the master contract.

Top Executives In U.S. Given 14% Pay Raises

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT).—The 100 highest paid executives in American business received raises averaging 14.4 per cent in 1975, according to the annual Gallagher President's Report issued this week. The study disclosed that a number of the executives waived raises amounting to 50 to 150 per cent. The biggest percentage increase reported went to James McDonald, executive vice-president of General Motors, whose remuneration increased 152 per cent to $403,125 a year.

Other big gainers included Gus Marusi, chairman of Borden Co., whose pay was increased 117.1 per cent to $491,767, and Elliott Estes, president of General Motors, who received a raise of 106.9 per cent to $488,750. The report also showed that Harold Geneen, chairman of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., with a salary of $766,085, remained the highest paid American corporate leader by a wide margin.

In second place was Charles Bluhdorn, chairman of Gulf & Western Industries Inc., whose pay was raised 53 per cent last year to $588,560.

Stock Prices Decline In Seesaw Session

NEW YORK, April 22 (IHT).—After moving along a firmer path most of the session, prices turned moderately lower on the New York Stock Exchange late today, snapping a four-day uptrend.

Part of the retreat was attributed to profit-taking and to the usual caution ahead of the weekly banking figures, which often signal changes in monetary policy and interest rates.

Some analysts noted that the market's decline also appeared to coincide with a warning from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that Soviet moves in Lebanon are possible if the conflict widens.

In assessing the impact of the Kissinger remark, one analyst said "the market was vulnerable to a correction, and if you throw negative news at it, a decline is understandable."

The Dow Jones industrial average dipped 3.31 points to 1,007. It was up 2.13 at 2 o'clock after being up only a fraction at midday.

Declined issues outdistanced gainers by about 775 to about 700, and volume totaled 20.22 million shares compared with 26.6 million yesterday.

Heavily-traded Polaroid dropped 2 3/8 to 34 5/8. Earlier in the week, Eastman Kodak made its long awaited entry into instant photography, a move analysts say is certain to challenge Polaroid's leadership in the field. Kodak's stock fell 1 3/4 to 112 1/2.

Other weak spots included Xerox down 1 5/8 to 53 1/4, Digital Equipment 2 to 179 1/4 despite higher earnings, Exxon 1 1/4 to 94 3/4, Sears, Roebuck 1 3/8 to 72 3/4, and CBS 1 1/4 to 53 1/2.

Texas Instruments, a strong performer, gained 2 1/2 to 122 1/8 after reporting sharply higher quarterly earnings.

Alcon Laboratories spurted 1 1/4 to 24 5/8. It said its joints venture with FMC Corp. received Food and Drug Administration approval on a new drug. FMC's stock slipped 1/2 to 24 3/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in moderate trading. The Amex index picked up 0.03 to 103.50.

Houston Oil & Minerals rose 1 3/4 to 50, while Allied Thermal gained 3 1/8 to 28 7/8. The latter said directors will be asked to approve a proposed two-for-one stock split.

Trading was quiet and prices "neutral" at midday on the Chicago Board Options Exchange. "The market's on an even keel, digesting yesterday's gains," one market-maker said.

In turnover of 26,986 contracts, 204 advanced, 201 declined and 132 sold unchanged. The midday volume was down substantially from the 38,008 posted yesterday.

Grain futures prices moved slowly and evenly through most of the session on the Chicago Board of Trade.

As late selling pressure turned wheat futures lower and soybeans irregular, corn improved nearly 2 cents and oats 1 cent. Meal futures advanced about $1 a ton but soy oil prices were about 10 points lower.

n and Western Oil Firms en New Talks on Dispute

By William Branigin

AN, April 22 (WP).—d the 14 Western oil comthat export 90 per cent of crude opened a new of negotiations yesterday at settling a six-month-pute over production levpital expenditures and ssues.

ake in the talks is the of Iran's massive develprogram, which is fundoil revenues. Last year evenues fell off sharply n had to put the brakes ambitious plans to industhe country. Several rojects have been delayed ntractors to the government complain of non-payment.

Iran blames this on the Western consortium that failed to produce and export as much Iranian oil as forecast. The consortium says it was simply unable to sell Iran's overpriced crude in a slumping market hit by recession.

Negotiations on these and related issues began last November, when the consortium submitted proposals to change the 1973 purchase agreement under which it operates in Iran. The talks were recessed in mid-February, shortly before Iran announced a price cut of 9.5 cents a barrel for its heavy crude oil in response to consortium pressure and a global drop in demand.

Better Climate Seen

Oil sources in Iran say a more conciliatory climate will probably prevail in the new round of talks because the world oil market is picking up. Last month Iran exported 5.3 million barrels a day for a 28-per-cent rise over February.

Production climbed to 5.7 million barrels a day, well above last year's daily average of 5.3 million but still about 800,000 barrels a day short of estimated capacity.

When the consortium first presented its proposals to the National Iranian Oil Company to change the 1973 purchase agreement, they were reportedly rejected outright. The companies were asking for elimination of their required 40-per-cent share of capital investment to expand Iran's oil industry and a 30 cents per barrel fee for services rendered on each barrel of oil produced. They also wanted to leave unchanged the vague provisions in the 1973 agreement on oil liftings, which have been the source of much dispute as Iran claims they represented commitments to lift specified quantities of oil, whereas the companies say the production figures mentioned were merely estimates.

Iran thus asserts that consortium production cutbacks last year violate the agreement and have cost the country $2.85 billion in lost revenue.

BP Is Leader

The consortium is led by British Petroleum, with a 40-per-cent share. Royal Dutch Shell follows with 14 per cent and Cie. Française des Pétroles has 6 per cent. Eleven American oil companies hold the remaining 40 per cent of the consortium.

As part of a campaign to pressure the companies back into line, high Iranian officials, including the Shah, have publicly threatened to take over marketing operations from the consortium and sell oil directly to foreign customers.

Western oil specialists agree, however, that Iran presently lacks the capability to take on such a vast operation and that both Iran and the companies really need each other.

Posts Loss, Restructure Anagement

KFURT, April 22 (AP-he supervisory board of elefunken, declaring the suffered a loss in 1975 second year in a row, ani today a plan for recrg its operations.

board said the domestic lost 76.9 million marks in arrowed from a loss of llion in 1974. The parent y loss narrowed to 106.8 marks from 684.7 million, turnover rose to 12.7 billarks from 12 billion.

ning on May 1, policyand control activities of oup will be shifted from rent 15-member managoard to a smaller, six- "central management to be headed by Walter low deputy chairman of rent management board. Cips will take over on when the present man-s board chairman, Hans retires. Management of business will fall to four reated corporations, each by a five-member board. new corporations, all ertered in Frankfurt, will sponsibility for one of the g areas: energy and intechnology, communicad traffic technology, mass d industrial goods, and er products.

wary Schweppes Net Up

DON, April 22 (AP-DJ).—rfit at Cadbury Schweppes e to £15.3 million last year arnings of £9.2 million in

over rose to £667 million £555.4 million. The com-t a dividend of 9.9 per p from 9.081 per cent. other report today, Vickers d net profit last year rose million from £13.01 mil-1974.

totaled £324.9 million, up 264.6 million.

rs set a dividend of pence, up from 11.1719

Jobless Rate Declines in EEC But U.K., Italy Woes Persist

BRUSSELS, April 22 (AP).—Unemployment is declining in the nine countries of the European Economic Community, but a spokesman said today that the decline is neither rapid nor strongly established.

The latest figures put together by the European Commission, the Common Market's executive, cover the month of January for Italy, February for Denmark, France and Luxembourg, and March for the other member countries: West Germany, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and Ireland. They show about 5.4 million unemployed, compared with 5.6 million in the figures similarly compiled a month ago.

A peak of 5.7 million was reported in February.

All EEC countries except Italy showed a decline. The spokesman said this general tendency was aided by seasonal factors. He added that unemployment among women had declined, and so had short-time working. The numbers of jobs officially listed as available showed an increase.

U.K. Total Up in April

LONDON, April 22 (AP-DJ).—British unemployment rose to 1,233,800 in early April on a seasonally adjusted basis. The total was 7,200 more than a month earlier, the Department of Employment said.

On a non-seasonally adjusted basis, the jobless total in April was 1,281,117, down 3,788 from a month earlier. On this basis, 5.5 per cent of the labor force of 25 million was out of work, a statistic unchanged from a month earlier.

Unemployment in Britain has risen about 440,000 over the last 12 months and it is predicted that the total will peak later in the year.

Montedison Lists Heavy Losses Due to Downturn

MILAN, April 22 (AP-DJ).—Heavy losses were posted last year by Montedison SpA, Italy's biggest chemical company, Eugenio Cefis, president, said today in his introduction to the balance sheet presented to the annual general meeting.

He said that the losses were due to an "extraordinary" downturn in the Italian economy, but that the company "has demonstrated it has found a level of efficiency that has permitted it to take advantage of the positive aspects of the economy and to be able to reach satisfactory levels of profitability anew, when normal market conditions are re-established."

The balance sheet showed that consolidated group losses last year totaled 163 billion lire ($185 million), of which 120 billion lire was attributable to the parent company. In 1974, consolidated net profit totaled 123 billion lire, of which 113 billion lire was attributable to Montedison SpA.

Parent company losses last year totaled 72.6 billion lire, compared with net profit the year before of 80.6 billion. The 1975 losses were to be covered through 24.2 billion lire from profits accumulated in previous years and 28.8 billion lire to be carried forward.

Oil-Exporting States Hold Consultations

GENEVA, April 22 (Reuters).—Ministers and officials from several oil exporting countries met here today for the second day running in secret talks guarded by heavily armed police.

Diplomatic sources said most of the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' ministers were here. They were unable to say whether the ministers were involved in formal consultations.

The next OPEC ministerial meeting is due in Indonesia on May 27.

Danish Prices Rise

COPENHAGEN, April 22 (AP-DJ).—Prices rose by 0.6 per cent in Denmark during March, the government's Bureau of Statistics announced. Over the past year the index rose 9.6 per cent.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

Babcock & Wilcox

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	423.8	350.5
Profits	16.4	10.1
Per Share	1.36	0.84

Braniff International

First Quarter	1976	1975*
Revenue	160.6	144.1
Profits	2.6	4.5
Per Share	0.13	0.23

* Restated.

Budd Co.

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	266.4	168.3
Profits	6.6	—2.9
Per Share	1.02	—0.49

—Indicates loss.

Continental Can

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	803.9	716.0
Profits	21.1	9.3
Per Share	0.72	0.32

Inland Steel

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	570.6	594.5
Profits	26.0	40.0
Per Share	1.38	2.15

Republic Steel

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	604.9	673.4
Profits	13.6	33.7
Per Share	0.84	2.08

R. J. Reynolds

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,305.5	1,102.5
Profits	75.8	57.4
Per Share	1.60	1.27

Standard Brands

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	441.9	456.4
Profits	16.9	14.7
Per Share	0.61	0.53

Standard Oil (Ind.)

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	3,000.0	2,600.0
Profits	212.3	142.3
Per Share	1.45	0.97

Trans World Airlines

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	611.2	554.0
Profits	45.8	75.3
Per Share	3.39	5.84

TRW Inc.

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	732.5	608.8
Profits	26.5	14.5
Per Share	0.77	0.37
Share dil.	0.72	0.37

Union Carbide

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,510.0	1,360.0
Profits	101.5	114.5
Per Share	1.65	1.87

United Brands

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	557.9	—
Profits	2.6	—4.0
Per Share	0.19	0.42

— Denotes loss

More Oil Is Found In British North Sea

LONDON, April 22 (AP-DJ).—A six-company group, of which Phillips Petroleum Co. is operator, today announced an oil find in concession 15/27 in the British sector of the North Sea.

A spokesman said it was the first exploratory well in the block. The largest measured flow from a single zone was 8,025 barrels a day of oil through a one-inch choke.

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turers Hanover Trust
y
s Street, London EC2R 8AQ

othschild & Sons Limited
rt St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4

Rothschild
Laffitte, Paris 9

Lynch International Inc.
pean offices

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & cie.
Unter Sachsenhausen 4, 5 Köln

Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Königsallee 17, Düsseldorf 1

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
3 Rue d'Antin, Paris 2
31 Rue des Colonies, Bruxelles

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
10a Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

International Pacific Corporation Limited
Royal Exchange Building
56 Pitt Street, Sydney N.S.W. 2000

ORGANISATION FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
"ORIFIN" Société Anonyme
Siège Social: 11 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte.
LUXEMBOURG.
R.C. Luxembourg B 8913

Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'assemblée générale ordinaire des actionnaires qui se tiendra au siège social le 11 mai 1976, à 10 h. 30, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour suivant:

ORDRE DU JOUR:

1) Rapport du conseil d'administration et du commissaire.
2) Approbation du bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 31 décembre 1975. Affectation du bénéfice.
3) Décharge à donner aux administrateurs et au commissaire.
4) Nominations statutaires.
5) Décision sur la publication de rapports financiers intérimaires.
6) Autorisation au conseil d'administration en vue de la revente d'actions propres à une valeur nette d'inventaire autre que trimestrielle.

Tout actionnaire désirant être présent ou représenté à l'assemblée générale devra déposer ses actions au siège social au moins cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée.
Les conditions de quorum et de majorité seront celles définies par l'article 67 de la loi du 10 août 1915.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

We know your part of the world.
PARIS BEIRUT NEW YORK
(and other financial centers)
Wherever you do business, Trade Development Bank is at your service with a wide range of international banking facilities. Offices or representatives in most principal cities.
Trade Development Bank
Member of the Trade Development Bank Holding.
Assets: US$ 2,6 billion. Total capital funds employed: in excess of US$ 250 million.
Key Group offices:
Geneva: 2, place du Lac, 96-98, rue du Rhône
Paris: 20, place Vendôme
London: 21, Allermanbury
New York: Republic National Bank, 452 Fifth Avenue

Head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva
One of the world's great banks.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.
THE ELECTRICITY COUNCIL
(a statutory corporation established in the United Kingdom pursuant to The Electricity act 1957)
DFL. 100.000.000.-
PRIVATE PLACEMENT DUE 1982/1991
arranged by
F. VAN LANSCHOT BANKIERS
(Which is associated with National Westminster Bank Ltd.)
advisors to The Electricity Council
Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd.
March 1976

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 22.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.90	*.68¼
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*1.25	*.69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.37½	.26
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	200
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.93	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	91-92	81-82
Lead, spot, lb.	22½-23	34½
Copper elec., lb.	70⅝	63½-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.5502	3.50¼
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.40	4.28 7/10
Gold N.Y., oz.	127.30	168.00
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	814.30	741.90

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
April 22, 1976
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	13.76	13.88	13.75	13.85	13.75
Jul	14.00	14.12	13.90	14.07	13.97
Sep	13.90	14.05	13.80	14.00	13.84
Oct	13.90	14.02	13.80	13.96	13.86
Jan	14.00	14.00	13.80	N13.98	14.15
Mar	13.75	13.93	13.70	13.90	13.74
May	13.71	13.88	13.71	13.80	13.70
Jul	13.75	13.85	13.74	13.78	13.70
Sep	13.72	13.83	13.70	13.80	13.70

Sales: 3,863.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

May	84.25	84.70	84.25	85.20S	83.28
Jul	80.50	81.50	80.40	81.50S	79.50
Sep	76.65	77.75	76.50	77.75S	75.75
Dec	71.10	72.25	71.00	72.25S	70.25
Mar	68.40	69.55	68.40	69.55S	67.55
May	66.90	67.95	66.90	67.95S	65.95
Jul	66.55	66.55	66.50	66.55S	64.55
Sep	65.24	65.25	65.24	65.25S	63.25

Sales: 1,625.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Apr	71.80	71.80	71.80	70.60S	71.70
May	72.00	72.80	70.60	70.80S	71.90
Jun	71.60	71.60	71.60	71.30S	72.30
Jul	73.10	73.70	71.40	71.70S	72.80
Sep	74.00	74.40	72.10	72.50S	73.60
Dec	74.80	75.40	73.00	73.50S	74.50
Jan	75.00	75.10	73.50	73.80S	74.80
Mar	75.40	75.90	73.60	74.20S	75.20
May	75.90	76.00	74.40	74.60S	75.60

Sales estimated: 8,000.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs.)

May	10.29	10.29	9.75	9.86	10.12
Nov	5.25	5.31	5.21	5.25	5.31
Mar	6.30	6.30	6.20	6.29	B6.30
Apr	6.80	6.81	6.80	B6.84	B6.90
May	8.02	8.10	7.95	8.08	8.08

Sales: 2,427.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

May	444.00	445.70	438.50	440.90S	442.40
Jun	447.00	447.00	445.80	443.40S	445.00
Jul	450.00	450.70	443.00	446.00S	447.50
Sep	455.00	456.00	449.50	451.40S	453.00
Dec	464.00	465.00	457.00	460.50S	462.10
Jan	467.00	467.00	462.90	463.50S	465.10
Mar	473.00	474.00	469.50	469.70S	471.30
May	479.00	480.50	474.00	475.90S	477.50
Jul	485.70	486.00	481.60	482.10	483.70

Sales estimated: 6,542.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

May	60.00	60.00	59.70	B59.65	B59.80
Jul	61.70	61.70	61.50	B61.40	B61.50
Sep	63.10	63.10	63.10	B63.00	B63.00
Nov	63.90	63.90	63.90	B63.90	B64.00
Jan	64.70	64.70	64.55	64.70	64.90

Sales: 125.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

May	60.80	60.85	60.52	60.55	60.98
Jul	61.70	61.78	61.40	61.40	61.75
Oct	61.10	61.42	61.00	61.25	61.50
Dec	60.00	60.40	59.90	60.25	60.01
Mar	60.75	61.00	60.75	B60.90	60.81
May	61.25	61.25	61.25	B61.35	61.31
Jul	61.72	61.72	61.72	B61.55	61.70

Sales: 3,850.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Apr	127.10	127.60	127.00	127.20S	127.10
Jun	127.80	128.30	127.70	127.90S	127.80
Aug	128.70	129.20	128.90	128.90S	128.80
Oct	129.70	130.00	130.00	130.00S	129.90
Dec	131.00	131.00	131.00	131.10S	131.00
Apr	133.60	134.00	133.60	133.50S	133.40
Jun	134.50	135.00	134.90	134.70S	134.60

Sales estimated: 525.

CHICAGO FUTURES
April 22, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	3.47½	3.48½	3.46	3.46	3.46¾
Jul	3.55½	3.57	3.54	3.54	3.55
Sep	3.62	3.64	3.62	3.62¼	3.62½
Dec	3.75	3.76¼	3.73½	3.73½	3.74¾
Mar	3.85¾	3.85¾	3.84	3.84	3.85

CORN (5,000 bu)

May	2.67¼	2.68	2.66¾	2.68	2.67
Jul	2.71½	2.72½	2.71½	2.72½	2.71¼
Sep	2.68½	2.70¼	2.68½	2.70¼	2.68½
Dec	2.67½	2.68	2.66¾	2.68	2.67
Mar	2.74¼	2.75	2.73½	2.75	2.74
May	2.78½	2.79	2.78¼	2.79	2.78

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

May	4.86½	4.88	4.85½	4.86½	4.85½
Jul	4.94	4.96¼	4.94	4.94½	4.94
Aug	4.99	5.00½	4.98¼	4.99	4.97¾
Sep	5.05	5.05	5.02½	5.03½	5.02
Nov	5.11½	5.13	5.10½	5.11½	5.11
Jan	5.20½	5.20½	5.18	5.19	5.19½
Mar	5.28½	5.29	5.26¼	5.26¾	5.26¾
May	5.34	5.35½	5.32¾	5.33¼	5.32¾

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

May	16.50	16.57	16.37	16.43	16.51
Jul	16.71	16.77	16.56	16.63	16.72
Aug	16.83	16.88	16.69	16.72	16.83
Sep	16.93	16.99	16.81	16.85	16.97
Oct	17.10	17.10	16.91	16.91	17.03
Dec	17.20	17.25	17.05	17.05	17.15
Jan	17.27	17.27	17.12	17.13	17.18
Mar	17.27	17.37	17.22	17.22	17.30
May	17.47	17.47	17.33	17.33	17.40

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

May	134.30	135.40	134.30	135.40	134.50
Jul	137.80	138.70	137.80	138.70	137.70
Aug	139.30	140.00	139.20	140.00	138.90
Sep	140.80	141.10	140.50	141.10	140.50
Oct	142.20	142.30	141.40	142.30	141.80
Dec	144.00	144.30	143.50	144.30	143.80
Jan	—	—	—	146.00	145.50
Mar	—	—	—	148.00	148.03
May	149.20	149.20	149.20	149.20	149.20
Jun	47.80	47.80	47.50	47.60	48.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Apr	441.50	442.00	438.50	441.00	442.52
May	—	—	—	441.00	443.00
Jun	445.00	448.50	440.50	442.00	445.00
Aug	451.50	453.30	445.50	446.00	450.50
Oct	458.00	459.00	452.00	453.50	456.00
Dec	465.00	465.30	458.00	459.50	461.50
Feb	470.50	471.00	464.50	465.50	467.50
Apr	476.50	477.10	470.50	471.80	474.00
Jun	481.50	481.50	477.00	478.20	479.00
Aug	488.50	488.50	483.00	484.30	486.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Jun	48.20	48.20	47.40	47.95	48.57
Aug	47.25	47.50	46.90	47.50	47.60
Oct	46.25	46.67	46.05	46.60	46.70
Dec	46.25	46.40	45.80	46.35	46.37
Feb	45.70	46.15	45.60	b46.15	45.97
Apr	45.40	45.80	45.10	45.75	45.50

Sales: June 6800; Aug 4088; Oct 1400; Dec 265; Feb 84; April 12.
Open interest: April 62; June 13634; Aug 10879; Oct 4240; Dec 2383; Feb 773; April 2.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jun	52.02	52.75	51.70	52.60	52.55
Jul	51.15	51.80	50.95	51.75	51.70
Aug	47.97	48.60	47.90	48.55	48.50
Oct	43.10	43.55	43.10	a43.37	43.60
Dec	42.55	42.92	42.45	42.92	42.90
Feb	41.75	42.02	41.70	b42.02	42.05
Apr	40.05	40.10	39.80	40.00	b39.90
Jun	39.30	39.40	39.35	b39.40	—
Jul	39.30	39.35	39.30	b39.35	—

Sales: June 2746; July 1335; Aug 623; Oct 153; Dec 72; Feb 21; April 7; June 3; July 5.
Open interest: April 4; June 5049; July 3331; Aug 1613; Oct 1105; Dec 752; Feb 216; April 89.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

May	42.85	43.20	42.55	b43.20	42.50
Jun	44.40	45.25	44.20	45.25	44.35
Sep	51.90	52.00	51.25	52.00	51.75
Nov	52.10	52.10	51.60	51.60	51.60
Dec	55.60	56.20	55.00	56.20	55.40

Sales: May 64; June 71; Sep 49; Nov 2; Dec 12.
Open interest: April 7; May 556; June 570; Sep 495; Nov 83; Dec 307.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

May	76.00	77.50	75.85	77.20	a77.32
Jul	75.77	77.30	75.70	77.25	a76.77
Aug	73.00	74.70	73.00	74.50	73.90
Feb	63.75	64.45	63.45	64.30	64.25
Mar	63.20	63.82	63.10	63.82	a63.97

Sales: May 2340; July 2740; Aug 784; Feb 201; March 6.
Open interest: May 2513; July 3946; Aug 1549; Feb 551; March 54.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	127.80	128.20	127.60	128.00	127.70
Sep	129.40	129.70	129.10	129.40	129.10
Dec	131.40	131.50	131.10	131.20	131.10
Mar	133.10	133.20	133.10	133.20	134.00
Jun	135.30	135.40	135.30	135.40	135.10
Sep	137.50	137.60	137.50	137.60	137.50

Sales: June 415; Sep. 80; Dec. 50; March 10; June 10; Sep. 10.

Market Summaries

April 22, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
EastnAirL	339,700	7½	+ ⅛
ContAirLin	318,300	8¼	+ ½
Polaroid	294,600	34⅝	—2⅛
Kresge SS	276,600	36⅞	+ ⅛
Am Home	275,700	34⅛	— ¼
Texaco Inc	183,200	26⅜	+ ⅛
Citicorp	164,800	35⅞	+ ½
Sony Corp	162,700	9	+ ⅛
Southern Co	157,600	15⅛	
Brunswk	150,600	14⅞	+ ¼
Gulf Oil	141,900	25¼	+ ⅜
Gen Elec	140,800	54⅞	+ ¼
Colg Palm	138,800	26⅛	—
Chrysler	133,800	20⅛	— ⅛
Gen Motors	132,600	70½	+ ⅝

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	20.22	26.60
Advances	704	888
Declines	770	581
Unchanged	423	420
Total issues	1897	1889
New 1976 highs	60	192
New 1976 lows	6	11

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	1011.89	1017.71	1003.70	1007.71	— 3.31
20 Trn	213.12	215.25	211.86	213.48	+ 0.59
15 Util	87.71	88.61	87.14	87.62	— 0.15
65 Stk	308.32	310.61	306.06	307.63	— 0.47

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	117.10	115.40	115.89	—0.41
15 Railroads	46.04	45.41	45.79	+0.23
60 Utilities	46.71	45.97	46.27	—0.08
500 Stocks	104.04	102.52	102.98	—0.34

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.13	54.84	54.84	—0.16
Industrials	61.65	61.31	61.31	—0.18
Transportation	39.35	39.25	39.27	+0.10
Utilities	35.99	35.88	35.88	—0.09
Finance	53.37	53.08	53.08	—0.21

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 21	172,495	419,160	1,721
April 20	177,460	429,039	1,790
April 19	157,654	350,039	1,898
April 15	125,261	269,297	2,193
April 14	141,974	305,955	2,065
April 13	143,983	317,164	7,878

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Atlas CM B	110,500	5⅝	— ⅛
HoustOil M	106,600	50	+1¾
Kaiser Ind	82,400	10⅜	—⅜
Syntex Corp	57,600	28⅞	+ ⅛
Con Oil Gas	47,200	11⅞	+ ⅞
Instrum Sys	46,100	1⅜	
Champ Ho	33,000	5½	
McCull Oil	30,600	4⅞	+ ¼
Nat Patent	29,800	9½	
Sambos Rst	28,300	17	

Approx total stock sales	2,540,000
Stock sales year ago	2,254,615

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
103.89	103.46	103.50	+0.03

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-60

AhmanHF	Hanes Corp	Ph El 9.50pf
AlaPw 11pf	Harris Bnkp	Rockwel Int
AMBAC Ind	Koracorp In	Rockwlnt pf
Anch Hock	LibOFd of A	Rocklnt pfB
Apco Oil	LongILt pfN	SEDCO Inc
ArmstCk pf	Mallory	Shell Oil
Ashland Oil	Marcor Inc	Singer Co
AvcoCp pf	Marcor pf A	Singer Co pf
Briggs Strat	McDonnD	Smith AO
Burrghs	McGraw Ed	Stanley Wks
Chi Eastill	Metromed	Stew War
Conwood Cp	Miss River	Trane Co
Dover Corp	MoPac pf	UnPac Corp
E Systems	MobilOil	UnPark Min
Eaton Corp	Motorola	Unit Tech
ElMemM pf	Norlin Corp	UnitTech pf
Equimrk Cp	Norris Ind	VaEP 9.75pf
FstNatBos	NoNG 6.84pf	Wachovia pf
Gen Banc	NoNG 5.80pf	Walgreen
Gn Dynam	Owens Cng	Wn Publish

NEW LOWS-6

EMI Ltd	Host Intl	Safeway Str
Global Mar	Japan Fnd	Unilevr Ltd

GM to Cut Production Of Chevette Minicar

DETROIT, April 22 (AP-DJ).—General Motors Corp. plans to halve the output rate for its new Chevette minicar, whose sales have consistently lagged behind the automaker's expectations.

The cut will take effect Monday with the elimination of the second work turn at the company's Wilmington, Delaware, assembly plant. About 1,625 employees at the plant will be indefinitely laid off.

Italian Industry Post

ROME, April 22 (Reuters).—Former Finance Minister Bruno Visentini, head of the Olivetti office systems firm, has been officially designated to take over from Fiat president Giovanni Agnelli as head of the private employers' federation, Confindustria. His selection was approved by 68 favorable votes against four abstentions at a meeting of the Confindustria executive.

French Output Stable

PARIS, April 22 (AP-DJ).—The French index of industrial production, seasonally adjusted and excluding the building industry, stood at 119 in February, the same as in the preceding month, according to provisional figures released by the Finance Ministry.

U.K. Car Output Up

LONDON, April 22 (AP-DJ).—Car production in Britain last month averaged 38,522 units a week, up 10.8 per cent from the year-earlier weekly average of 25,774 units but down 4.8 per cent from 29,948 cars a week in February, the Department of Industry reported.

International Stock Indexes

April 22, 1976

	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	102.30	103.40	105.80	97.40
Brussels	132.95	132.42	133.02	121.70
Frankfurt	153.45	154.85	159.68	130.34
London 30	405.30	419.60	419.60	381.60
London 500	178.74	181.37	181.37	161.71
Milan	75.65	77.33	91.17	72.23
Paris	98.70	99.60	112.10	98.70
Sydney	454.03	449.79	472.91	444.73
Tokyo (n)	336.36	335.10	344.51	326.38
Tokyo (o)	4553.08	4535.82	4684.35	4403.06
Zurich	296.90	295.30	304.00	289.10

(n) New. (o) Old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	44.70
Albert Heijn	118.20
AlgemBank	354
Amrobank	74.90
A'dam	72
Fokker	43.60
Heineken	145
H.V.A.	49.50
Holl-Am-H	88.30
Hoogovens	63.50
K.L.M.	114.50
Nation. Ned.	106
Pakhoed	138
Philips new	33.40
Robeco	196
Rolinco	146.60
Royal Dutch	126.20
Unilever	129.30
Van Ommer	234
VerMach	179.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,420
Brux-Lamb	2,200
Cock Ougree	902
Electrobel	5,720
GB-Inno-BM	1,745
Hoboken	3,895
Petrofina	5,410
Ph Gevaert	1,266
Soc Générale	2,350
Solvay	2,600
Un Minière	1,266

Frankfurt

AEG	100.60
BASF	166
Bayer	142.90
Commerzbk	205
Cont Gummi	103
Daimler	357
Degussa	185
DeutBank	314
DresdeBk	238
Hoechst	168.50
Gels Aktien	77
Hoesch	69
Karlsdt	475.80
Kaufhof	262
KHD	168.20
Lufthansa	100
Mannesmann	370
Metallgesell	264
Nockermann	95.70
Rheinstahl	112
RWE new	159
Schering	343
Siemens	296.50
Thyssen	134.50
Veba	115
Volkswagen	147

London

Anglo-Am	2.84
Augo-Am cp	£22.00
Barclay Bk	3.00
Beecham Gr	3.60
BICC	1.18
Boots	1.37
Bowater	2.18
Brit-Am Tob	3.73
Brit Oxyg	0.61½
Brit Pet	6.43
Burmah	0.33½
CadburySc	0.54
Chartered	1.65
Courtaulds	1.52
Daggafont	0.86
DeBeer D	2.25
Decca Rec	2.60
Distillers	1.46
Dunlop	0.95
E Mustline	2.47
GEC	1.60
FreeStGed	£14⅛
GKN	3.35
Glaxo Gr	4.06
Gold Fields	1.76
Gt Un St	2.08
Guinness	1.24
Hawker-Sidd	4.42
Hudson Bay	£15.50
Imp Chem	3.96
Imps	0.76
Mark & Spen	0.93
MetalBox	2.81
Nicholls	0.60
Plessey	0.77
Rand Mines	1.95
Rank Org	1.64
Royal Dutch	£37.50
R.T.Z.	2.34
Shell	4.22
Thorn (A)	2.68
Tube Invest	3.74
Union Carb	3.20
Vickers	1.91
War L3½	£26⅞
West Deep	£10.00
West Drief	£22⅛
West Hold	£18.50
West Min	1.60
Woolworth	0.64½
ZCI	0.31

Milan

Bastogi	935
Erba	2,140
Erc Marelli	380
Fiat	1,268
Finsider	236
Generali	42,900
IFI	1,915
Italgas	459
Italsider	325
LaRinas	53
Montedis	393
Olivetti	971
Pirelli	802
Snia Visco	1,255
Terni	271

Paris

Air Liquide	358
Alimentaire	80
BSN	637
Carrefour	2,005
Cim Lafarge	206.90
Citroën	55
Cie Bancaire	285
CFP	124.30
CGE	314
CCF	113.30
Ferodo	368.50
Imétal	109
L'Oréal	905
Mach Bull	36.90
Michelin	1,315
Moët-Henn	501
Moulinex	275.20
Paribas	176
PUK	107.10
Penarroya	53.05
Perrier	109.20
Peugeot	343.10
Rh Poulenc	95.90
Saclior	67
St Gobain	131.50
Suez	256
Télémécan	730
Thomson	222
Usinor	70.05

* Ex Rts.

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,720
Buehrle	1,625
B Boveri	1,685
Ciba-Geigy	1,590
Cr Suisse	2,650
Fischer	730
HoffRochN	10,125
Nestlé	3,440
Sandoz	5,375
Sté B Suisse	438
Sulzer	2,690
U.B. Suisse	3,190

London Commodities

April 21, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
May	182.50	180	182.30-182.45	180.50-180.79
Aug	183.25	180	182.60-182.75	180.50-180.70
Oct	183	180	182.60-182.65	180.30-180.40
Dec	182.75	180	182.30-182.40	180.10-180.40
Mar	182	180	181.25-181.50	179 -179.40
May	183	179.75	180.95-181.40	179 -179.25
Aug	180	179.50	180.50-181	179 -179.25
Lots: 2,352.				
COCOA				
May	1050	1024.50	1033-1033.50	1012 -1015
Jul	1035	998	1018-1019	988 - 989
Sep	989	960	977- 978	945 - 948
Dec	930	905	918- 920	896 - 896.50
Mar	908	890	895- 897	876.50- 877
May	882.50	882	884- 886	865 - 867
Jul	874	870	874- 875	854.50- 855
Lots: 7,101.				
COFFEE				
May	1330	1316	1331-1334	1314 -1315
Jul	1361	1311	1351-1352	1330 -1334
Sep	1346	1305	1342-1346	1321 -1322
Nov	1340	1290	1337-1338	1310 -1312
Jan	1328	1288	1327-1328	1300 -1310
Mar	1320	1290	1321-1325	1290 -1297
May	1315	1298	1316-1324	1285 -1300
Lots: 2,750.				

London Metals Market

April 22, 1976

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	864.50- 865	862 - 862.50
3 months	890 - 891	887 - 887.50
Cathodes: spot	856 - 857	855 - 856
3 months	882 - 883	879.50- 880.50
Tin: spot	3,840 -3,845	3,850 -3,855
3 months	3,925 -3,930	3,893 -3,895
Lead: spot	264.50- 265.50	260.50- 261
3 months	274 - 274.50	269.50- 270
Zinc: spot	442.50- 443.50	437 - 438
3 months	456.50- 457	451.25- 451.50
Silver: spot	241 - 242	242.30- 242.60
3 months	248 - 248.50	248.70- 249

Paris Commodities

April 22, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Jul			1,570-1,585	— 5
Aug	1,598	1,570	1,587-1,590	— 3
Oct	1,620	1,590	1,619-1,622	+14
Nov	1,595		1,600-1,605	+ 5
Jan			1,605-1,610	+10
Mar	1,615		1,610-1,615	+10
May			1,615-1,620	— 5
Jul			1,615-1,620	— 5
Lots: 84.				
COCOA				
April			830- 880	—10
May	898	890	882- 887	+16
Jul			880- 900	—15
Sep	889	862	870- 871	—20
Dec	800	774	784- 785	—19
Mar			760- —	—20
May			—- 780	+10
Lots: 450.				

European Gold Markets

April 22, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	127.40	127.30	+0.05
Zurich	127.375	127.375	U.C.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	127.34	127.16	—0.35

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

April 22, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	331	Matsu E.Wks.	600
Canon	422	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	143
Dai Nip. Print.	490	Mitsubi Corp.	427
Fji Bank	330	Mitsui Co.	415
Fji Photo	515	Mitsukoshi	455
Hitachi	202	Nippon Elec.	195
Honda Motor	726	Sharp	332
C. Itoh	308	Shiseido	1,160
Japan Air L.	1,680	Sony Corp.	2,720
Kansai El. P.	695	Sumitomo Bk.	325
Kao Soap	520	Taisho Marine	275
Kirin Brewery	385	Takeda Chem.	238
Komatsu	387	Teijin	167
Kubota	222	Tokio Marine	559
Matsu Ind.	624	Toray	150
		Toyota Motor	724

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅞-5	3½-3¾	⅝- ⅞	9⅞- 9⅞
1 M.	5 -5⅛	3 -3¼	⅞-1⅛	9⅞-10⅛
3 M.	5¼-5⅜	3⅛-3⅜	1 -1¼	10⅛-10⅜
6 M.	5½-5⅝	3½-3¾	1¾-2	10⅝-10⅞
1 Y.	6¼-6½	4¼-4½	2¾-3	11¼-11½

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	103¾	104⅜
Ashland 8-87	96½	97½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	105	106
Aust.R.D. 9¼-89	102½	103½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	94½	95½
BFCE 9-82	101¾	102¾
BFCE 8¾-83	99½	100½
B.N.P. 9½-81	103¾	104¾
Borregaard 8¾-86	96½	97½
British Gas 9-81	101	102
Broken Hill 10-90	105	106
Broken Hill 9½-81	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	95	96
CNE 9¼-85	102	103
CN Rhône 10-80/8	105	106
Cons Food 7½-91	92¾	93¾
Conoco 8-86	101	102
Cont Tel 8½-86	99	100
Copen Tel 8½-86	98	99
Cut Ham 8-87	96¾	97¾
Dana 8-87	96	97
Denmark 9-82	104	105½
Denmark 7½-98	88½	89½
Dow Corn 8½-86	103½	104½
Dupont 7½-78	102¾	103¾
ECS 8¾-81	101⅛	102
ECS 9¼-86	101	102
EIB 9½-85	102½	103½
Erap 9¾-85	103	104
Ericsson 9¼-85	104¾	105¾
Esso 7½-78	101¼	102¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	101¼	102¼
Eurofima 8½-83	100	101
First Chic 7-80	97½	98½
Gen Mills 8-86	99½	100½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	106	107
Gould 9¾-83	103½	104½
Haas 8¾-86	102½	103½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	103½	104½
Intl Util 8¼-82	98½	99½
Kimberley 8½-86	103	104
Michelin 9½-86	101¾	102¾
Michelin 7½-88	87¾	88¾
Miles 9¼-80	103½	104½
Modo 9½-83	100½	101½
Montreal 9¾-81	104½	105½
Montreal 9¼-83	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	97¾	98¾
New Brunsw. 9-83	101¼	102¼
N.Zealand 9¼-82	103	104
NrgKomBk 7½-87	93½	94½
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	104½	105½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100¾	101¾
Norway 9-80	104½	105½
Norway 8½-81	102½	103½
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	104	105
Oslo 9-88	103½	101½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102¾	103¾
Owens Corn 9-86	104	105
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102¼	103¼
Pac.Light 8-88	96¾	97¾
Penwalt 8-87	97	98
Prov. Quebec 9-82	101¾	102¾
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	91	92
Ralston 7½-87	96¼	97¼
Richardson 8¾-85	103	104
S.A.S. 8-85	93	94
Scanraff 8¾-88	99	100
Scott 8¾-84	103	104
Seagram 9-83	102½	103½
SFE 9-83	101	102
Shell 8-86	101½	102½
Shell 7½-87	98	99
Skandin10¼-81	106	107
SNCF 9¼-81	102¼	104¼
St. Ind. 8½-80	103¼	104¼
St. Ind. 8½-82	103	104
S. Handels 9¼-86	100½	101½
Sybron 8-87	96	97
Tenneco 7½-79	103½	101½
Tenneco 7¾-87	92¼	93¼
Textron 7¾-87	91¾	100¾
Transocean 8-86	100	101
Transocean 7½-87	96¼	97¼
Union Oil 7-79	100½	101½
Union Oil 7½-87	96¼	97¼
Utah 8-87	98	99
Volvo 9½-85	103½	104½
BroadHale 4¾-87	79	80
Carnation 4-88	81½	83½
Chevron 5-88	113	115
Chrysler 4¾-88	64½	66½
Chrysler 5-88	68½	70½
Cont Tel 5½-88	82	84
Cumm In 6¼-88	88½	90½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	85	87
EastKodak 4½-88	123	125
Econ Lab 4¾-87	82½	84½
Firestone 5-88	90½	92½
Ford 6-86	101	103
Ford 5-88	90	92
Gen Elec 4¼-87	85	87
Gen Food 4½-88	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	82	84
Gould 5-87	89½	91½
Gulf West 5-88	98	100
Honeywell 6-86	85	87
I.S.E. 6¼-89	79½	81½
ITT 4¾-87	79	81
Komatsu 7¼-90	104	106
Matsushita 6¾-90	108½	110½
Mitsui 7¼-90	101	102½
McDerm 4¾-87	136½	138½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	120	122
Nabisco 5¼-88	91	93
Owens Ill 4½-87	102½	104½
Penney JC 4½-87	86	88
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	102	104
R.C.A. 5-88	85½	87½
Revlon 4¾-83	114	116
Revlon 4¾-87	102½	104½
Sperry 4¼-88	99½	101½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	82	84
Texaco 4½-88	79	81
UnCarb 4¾-82	125	127
WarnLam 4½-87	91	93
WarnLam 4¼-88	85	87
Xerox 5-88	76	78

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	81½	83½
Ashland 5-88	85½	87½
Beatrice 6¾-91	108½	110½
Beatrice 4½-92	93½	95½
Borden 6¾-91	106	108
Borden 5-92	97	99

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.86	91.58	107.72
Previous	100.83	91.55	106.73

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices April 22, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	55½	56
1st Bk Sy	46½	47¼
1stEmp S	9½	10
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Harif NC	12¼	13
Midl Bks	28	21
Shaw Cp	23	24
U Va Bks	14¾	15¼
Va N Bnk	16	17
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	20⅛	20⅝
G Reinsu	152	156
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5⅛	6⅞
AID Inc	6½	7⅜
AVM Cp	1⅞	2⅜
Acushnt	20¼	21¼
Addisn W	8¼	9¼
Adv Ros	2⅛	2⅝
Albtris	8¼	9
Allco Inc	8½	9
Allyn Bac	6¾	7⅛
A El Lab	1½	1⅞
Am Exp	31⅞	32⅞
Am Finl	10¾	11⅛
Am Furn	3½	3¾
Am Greet	8⅞	9⅛
Am Telev	19¾	20½
Am Weld	9½	10½
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anaditc	5⅜	5¾
Anheus B	32⅛	32⅞
Ard May	2	2¼
ArkWIG	20½	21
Arvida	10¾	11½
AsCC Bot	16½	17¼
AllGas Lt	13¼	13¾
Baird At	3⅛	3⅝
Bang Hy	13¾	14¼
Bkem Rlt	6⅛	6⅝
Bassett F	23½	24¼
Bayls Mk	8¼	8¾
Beeline F	5⅛	5⅝
Betz Lab	38	38¾
Bibb Co	8	8½
Bird Son	92½	95½
Birtchr	1¾	2⅛
Bick Hills	17⅛	17⅝
Bonza Inf	4⅜	4⅝
Booz AH	7½	7⅞
Braden	6⅛	7⅛
Brinks	9¾	10¼
Brks Sca	16¾	17½
Brwning	3½	4
Buckb M	5¾	6¼
Buckeye	9	9½
Burn Sim	4⅝	5⅛
CalWSv	29	30½
Campl Ch	2¾	3¼
Conrad H	⅞	1⅛
Cap Svst	8	8¼
Capin Air	2⅛	2⅝
Cap Tec	2⅞	3⅛
Carp Cp	3	3⅛
ConVt PS	13¾	14⅛
Cnm L-a	9¼	10¼
Chise Ut	10½	11½
Chi Brido	65	66½
Chilm Cp	5⅝	6¼
ChrisSe	128	131
Circle F	4⅞	5⅛
CitznUt A	30¼	30¾
CitznUt B	27¾	28¼
Clark Mt	30½	31⅛
Clow Cp	7⅛	7⅝
Colu Vent	¾	1⅛
Com Clr	13¾	14½
Coml Sh	23	24½
Comw Pa	26¾	27½
Con Pap	55	56
Craw Co	9½	10¼
Cross Co	14½	15¼
Cutlr Fed	1¾	2½
Danly M	5½	6½
Data Dgn	7⅞	8¼
Data 100	10¾	11¼
Dayt Inc	39	40½
Decor In	1⅞	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	35½	35½
Delhi Oil	4⅝	4⅞
DeLux C	27	27¾
Det CanT	12½	13½
Det InlBr	30¼	31¼
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	15½	16¼
Dixn Cru	19	19¼
Docutel	8⅞	9¼
Dollar G	10⅞	10⅞
Dorch G	9⅛	9⅝
Dow Jone	29	29¼
Doyle DB	11⅛	12⅛
Dunkin D	6	6⅝
Duriron	25¾	26¾
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	27¾	28¼
ElPas El	10⅝	11
Elba Syst	2⅝	3
Elder Be	6¾	7½
Elec Nucl	8	8¼
Elec Mod	1⅜	2
Enfray C	12⅞	13
Entwistl	4½	5¼
Equty Oil	13¾	18⅞
Ethan Al	25¼	26
Fab Tek	⅞	1¼
Fingrht	6⅛	7
Fst Bost	22¾	23½
Ficknar	12⅞	13⅞
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	16⅞	17
Frmigli	1⅜	1⅝
Fotomat	18⅛	18⅞
Frkln Cp	4	4⅝
Frnkln El	8⅛	8⅝
Frnd Ice	23¼	24
Gen RIEs	3	4
Gov EKin	9⅞	10⅜
Graph Cn	17	17¾
Green Mt	10⅛	10¾
Grey Adv	8⅝	8⅞
Gulf Inlst	12½	12¾
Gyrodn	3⅛	3⅞
Harper R	9¼	9¾
Henred F	24	24¾
Hdlobm	1½	1⅞
Hoover	13⅛	13⅝
Horiz Res	1¼	2¼
Huds Pap	25¾	26¼
Hyatt Cp	5¼	6⅛
Hyatt Int	4⅞	5⅜
Ind Nuclr	4¼	4¾
Infra Ind	1½	2
Interc En	7½	8½
Intrmk In	2¼	2¾
Intrmt G	13⅛	13¾
InBK Wsh	3¼	3⅝
IoSou Ut	23½	24
Jamsby	13¼	14
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	14½	15¼
KMS Ind	2⅛	2⅝
Kaisr Stl	39⅞	40⅝
KaisStl pf	18⅝	19⅝
Kalvar	2	2⅝
Kaman A	23¼	24
Kamps A	9½	10
Kate Gre	½	⅞
Kaysam	2⅞	3⅜
Kear Tr	7½	7⅞
Kelly Svc	19¼	20
Keuff Ess	13⅛	14½
Keye Fib	23¼	23¾
Kly CusF	7¼	8¼
King Inr	1⅜	1⅞
Knap Vog	19½	20½
Lance In	22¾	23½
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lane Co	26¾	27¾
Lin Bcast	16¼	16⅝
Log Etrn	2⅞	3⅛
Madisn G	13	13½
Mal Rlty	1	1¼
Mallkrt	46½	47½
Manor C	3¾	4¼
Maul LP	10½	10⅞
McCor	36	35⅞
McQuay	18½	19¼
Mcasur	12⅞	13⅞
Medirn	33	33½
Merid In	1½	2¼
Mdlsx W	13½	14½
Midld Ca	2⅛	2⅜
Midw Gf	13	14
Millipr	55	57
Miner In	2⅜	3⅛
Minn Gas	19½	20
Miss Vl G	12⅞	13⅛
Mrs S Pie	16⅞	17¾
Monf Col	6	6⅝
Moore P	7¼	8¾
Moore S	15⅝	16⅞
Mors Res	1⅞	2⅛
Motch M	4½	5½
Mol Club	1⅞	2⅛
Mueller	12⅞	13⅛
Nares Cp	7	7¾
Ohio Ferr	19½	20½
Oil Shalr	4⅝	4⅞
Ormont	9¼	10⅛
Otter TP	16⅞	17⅞
Over NA	6⅛	7
Pabst Br	27⅞	23⅞
PacGa R	24⅝	25⅛
Pakco	¾	1⅛
Parks H	3	3½
Pauley P	5	5⅝
Peerl Mf	12	13
Pa Enter	15⅝	15⅞
PnzlOff B	12⅝	12⅞
Pepsl BW	10⅛	10⅞
Petrsn H	12	12½
Petrolit	74	75½
Pettibon	26	27
Philip L	12½	12¾
Piedmt A	4⅝	5⅛
NJ Nat G	13¾	14⅜
Nielsn A	21⅞	22⅜
Nielsn B	21⅞	22⅜
NoCar Gs	11½	12⅛
NoEOl un	21½	22¼
Norlrp Kl	12¾	13⅛
NW NatG	8¼	9⅛
NW PuSv	17¾	18¼
Noxel Co	16⅛	17
Odilvy M	26	26⅝
Ohio Frrr	19½	20¼
Oil Shale	4⅝	4⅞
Ormont	9¼	10⅛
Otter TP	16⅞	17⅞
Over NA	6¼	7
Pabst Br	27¾	28⅝
PacGa R	24¾	25⅛
Pinkrtn	34¾	35½
Pion HiB	29¾	30¼
Pistilin	2½	3⅛
Possis Co	1⅜	1⅞
Progro	1⅛	1½
Pub S NC	11¼	11⅝
P Bennct	17¾	18¼
PutD Cap	6⅝	6⅞
Qual Inns	3	3⅜
Ragen Pr	1⅞	2⅜
Rahall C	4⅝	5⅛
Raych Cp	164	169
Raymnd	12¼	13¼
Recog Eq	9½	9⅞
Road Ex	47¾	48½
Robin M	13½	15½
Roselon	4½	5
Roust	3⅝	4
Rus Stov	14	14¾
Sadlier	2½	3
Scan Dat	2⅜	2⅝
Scripps H	27½	29½
Seis Delt	1⅝	2
Seneca F	2⅛	2¼
Seven U	36	36¼
Snap Tls	34	35
SolidSt Sc	7¼	8¼
S Cal Wat	11¾	12½
Sw Gs Cp	10½	11
Sw El Sv	14⅝	15½
Standvn	21	21¼
Std Regis	17½	18
Stan HPd	15	16½
Sterlg Str	5½	6¼
Strawb Cl	29½	31
Super El	7⅛	7½
TIME DC	4	4½
Tampax	37	38
Taylr Wi	13⅝	13⅞
Tech Pub	9⅝	10¼
Tecum P	40½	41½
Tennant	27½	29½
Tilny Co	8¼	8¾
Tranco O	11⅞	12⅛
Trico Pd	29¼	30¼
Trim OG	1½	1⅞
Tymshr	25⅞	26¾
Tyson F	15⅞	16⅞
Un McGil	12¼	13⅛
US Bnknt	6⅝	6¾
US Surg	13¼	13⅞
US TrkLn	15⅞	16½
Up Pen P	18¼	19
Valley Gs	8¼	9½
VanD Air	7	7⅛
Vance S	4	4½
Velcro	6¼	6⅝
Ventron	27½	29
Wads Pu	9	9½
Wsh NG	12	12½
Webb Rl	6	6½
Weco Dvl	2⅜	2⅝
Weight W	6⅝	6¾
Weldtrn	1⅞	2⅛
Welling M	8¼	8⅞
Well Gar	5½	6½
Welsbch	3¼	4½
Wstn Mtg	1⅜	1¼
Westmd	48	48¾
Wdwrd L	27¼	27¾
Wright W	4⅞	5
ZionUt B	19	20

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 22

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21¼	15⅞	NLT Cp .64	8	143	20	19¾	19¾+	¼
81¼	63⅝	NorflkWn 5	9	35	77⅝	76⅞	77¼—	¼
18¾	14½	Norlin 1.75	6	90	19	17¾	18 +	1⅛
41¼	22¼	Norris 1.40	10	99	43	40¾	42¾+	1⅞
40¾	33	NoACoal .90	8	7	38⅞	38⅝	38½+	⅜
8¼	5⅛	NoAmMt ie	30	16	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
33	19⅞	NoAPhl 1.20	10	14	29	28¾	29 +	⅛
4	2⅜	NoCAir .10e	8	63	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
11	10	NoestUt .02	7	388	10¾	10⅝	10½—	¼
7½	4	vlNoCen Ry		z270	4½	4	4½	
24¼	22½	NorllGs 2.12	7	51	24¾	24⅛	24¼	
24½	22⅝	NollG pf1.90		4	24¼	24	24¼+	⅛
19⅝	16⅝	NIndPS 1.40	8	436	17¾	17¼	17½	
46½	33⅝	NorNGs 1.76	8	92	40¾	42⅞	44¼+	1½
28⅝	24⅝	NoStPw 1.94	9	134	26⅛	25⅞	26 —	¼
83	77	NStaPw pf 7		z30	82	82	82 +	1
50½	45¾	NSPw pf4.10		z350	48⅝	48½	48½+	½
46	40½	NSPw pf3.60		z190	41	41	41 +	½
38¾	25⅝	NorTel .60	15	50	38¼	37¾	38⅜+	½
6	3⅝	Northgate E	26	5	4½	4⅜	4½	
36⅝	22⅞	Northrp 1.20	7	348	35⅞	35½	35⅝—	¼
32¼	23	NwstAirl .45	14	118	28¾	28⅝	28⅝+	⅜
52½	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.70	11	14	52	51¾	52	
30⅝	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	5	36	29⅞	29¼	29½—	⅜
30⅞	24½	NwtEnr ct 2	5	31	29½	29⅛	28⅛—	⅜
45⅝	32¼	NwtInd 1.75	4	105	41½	41	41 +	⅜
23⅞	14⅛	NwstInd wt		14	20¾	19⅞	20¼+	⅜
26⅞	25⅝	NwtP pf2.50		6	26⅛	26	26 +	⅛
12⅝	9½	NwsMutL 1e	14	101	10	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
35½	28¼	NwtStW 1.20	18	16	34	33⅝	34 +	⅜
37	25¼	Norton 1.70	9	9	33⅞	33½	33⅝—	⅛
24¾	19	NorSim .50b	10	446	21	20½	20¾—	⅛
54	42	NortS pf1.60		5	45⅝	44¾	44¾—	¾
30¼	14½	NucorCp .32	8	14	29¾	29	29¼+	1⅛
12½	7	NVF 2.45f	7	62	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	⅛
O								
11	7¼	Oak Ind .40	25	11	10½	10¼	10¼	
14⅝	12⅛	OakiteP .92	9	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18	14	OccidPet 1	6	216	15½	15⅛	15⅜	⅛
8⅞	6⅝	OccidPet wt		50	7	6¾	6⅞	
58¾	46¾	OccIP pf3.60		7	50½	50	50 —	¾
24	20⅞	OccIP pf2.50		47	23¾	23¾	23⅞	
24	15⅛	OgdenCp 1	4	9	20¾	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
19⅛	16⅝	OhioEd 1.66	9	79	18⅝	18½	18½	
52	45⅞	OhEd pf4.56		z10	49	49	49	
123⅞	110½	OhP pfA 14		z60	123	123	123 +	¾
122½	116	OhPw pf 14		z200	123	122½	122½—	1
77⅞	69½	OPwC pf7.60		z80	75⅝	75⅞	75⅞	
12⅝	9⅝	OKC Cp .80	5	26	11¾	11½	11½+	⅜
23½	19	OklaGE 1.44	11	162	19½	18¾	19⅛—	⅛
26	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	7	40	25⅝	25	25¼	
45⅝	30¼	OlinCp 1.32	8	85	41¾	41⅛	41½+	⅜
36⅞	25⅛	Olinkraft 1	11	17	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞+	⅛
14	9¾	Omark .60	6	103	12⅝	11¾	12⅛+	⅜
13½	9	Oneida .76	7	3	13	12¾	12¾—	⅛
16¼	12¼	Opelika 1	7	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
15⅛	13⅝	OranRk 1.28	8	31	14⅛	14	14	
15⅝	10¾	Orange .18b	12	38	14½	14¼	14⅜+	¼
43⅝	36¼	OtisElv 2.20	9	12	43⅝	43⅛	43½	
36½	25¾	OutMar 1.20	18	145	36	35¼	36 +	⅛
19	12⅞	OutletCo .80	6	38	18	17¾	18 +	⅛
24⅝	19	OvernitT .80	9	7	21⅜	21½	21⅜+	⅛
17¾	10⅞	OverSh .20b	4	257	15¼	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
57	42	OwensCng 1	16	223	57½	56¾	57⅛+	1⅜
63⅝	51¾	OwenIll 1.88	9	141	63⅛	62¾	62¾—	¼
98	82½	Owni pf4.75		1	96½	96½	96½	
25⅝	16⅝	Oxdrdlnd .68	6	6	24⅞	24½	24⅝	
P								
14¼	12¾	PacAS 1.20a		47	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	¼
22⅜	20	PacGas 1.88	8	692	21⅛	20¾	21 +	¼
18⅝	16⅝	PacLtg 1.68	9	110	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	
32⅞	26⅝	PacLumbr 1	18	28	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
32⅝	25⅞	PacPetrl .80	11	25	30⅞	30½	30⅝+	⅛
22⅛	20⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	119	21¾	21⅝	21¾+	⅛
16¾	13⅝	PacTT 1.20	8	23	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z20	78	78	78	
12¾	5⅛	PaineW .30e	5	20	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
17½	12⅛	PaiW pf1.30		12	15	15	15	
8½	4¾	PalmBc .25	6	15	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
8½	5⅞	Pamida .10e	8	42	6⅞	6½	6⅝—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PanAm Air		707	6	5⅞	6	
35⅞	29⅝	PanEP 2.10	7	336	34⅞	34¼	34⅝+	⅝
15	8	Paprcft .66b	8	43	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜—	⅛
14⅝	12½	Pargasinc 1	10	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
23½	17⅛	Parker Drill	5	311	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛+	⅞
16¼	11¾	ParkPen .40	8	27	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
23⅝	16½	Paylsnw .40	9	16	18⅞	18¾	18⅞+	⅛
17⅞	14⅝	PeabGa .12e	10	430	16⅝	16¼	16½—	⅛
3⅞	1¼	Penn Cent		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	PenDix .24b		25	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
60¾	49½	Penney 1.28	19	385	58⅛	57⅛	57⅝—	⅛
21⅛	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	80	20⅞	20⅝	20½	
98½	87	PaPL pf8.60		z50	95	95	95	
89½	80¼	PaPL pf8.40		z20	87½	87½	87½—	½
85	77	PaPL pf8.00		z80	84	83	83 +	¼
53	47	PaPL pf4.50		z100	50	50	50	
37⅞	27½	Pennwlt 1.48	10	41	34	33⅞	33⅞+	¼
55¾	42	Penwl pf2.50		1	51	51	51 +	1
26	21	Penwl pf1.60		12	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
30⅛	19⅛	Pennzol 1.20	9	295	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝+	½
39½	25½	Pennz pf1.33		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	PeopDrg .20		5	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
38½	34⅞	PeopleGas 3	7	67	36⅛	36	36⅛+	⅛
76½	69⅝	PepsiCo 1.60	17	150	76	75⅜	75⅞—	⅛
27½	20⅛	PerkElm .30	23	109	25¼	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
28	23⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	7	24	24⅝	24¼	24¼+	⅜
15	14	Petinc pf 1		3	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
15	13⅛	Petinc pf.80		2	13¼	13¼	13¼—	¼
16⅝	11⅞	PeterPl .80a	8	3	12⅞	12½	12½—	⅛
80	67⅛	PetrieSf 1.60	20	3	78	78	78 —	⅛
26	20	Petrolan .60	7	57	21¼	20⅞	20⅞—	⅜
22⅝	20⅝	Petrim 2.55e		14	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
31	26	Pfizer .84	14	346	29⅝	29¼	29½—	⅛
45⅛	36¼	PheipD 2.20	20	89	45	44⅝	44⅝—	⅛
17⅛	14⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	9	170	16½	16¼	16⅜—	⅛
96¾	84½	PhilE pf9.50		z1570	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞+	⅜
87½	78	PhilE pf8.75		z80	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
75½	63½	PhilaEl pf 7		z140	75	74	74 —	1
47	39¾	PhilE pf4.40		z30	45¾	45¾	45¾—	¼
15⅛	12⅜	PhilaSub .80	7	4	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
59⅝	50¼	PhilMorr 1	15	365	57⅝	56¾	57	
7⅞	3¼	Philips Ind		117	7	6¾	7 +	⅛
11⅛	6½	Phillpind pf		1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
58⅞	49½	PhillPet 1.60	13	491	58⅛	57⅜	58 +	⅛
12⅞	7⅜	PhillVnH .60	11	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Pickwik .24e	9	10	19¼	19	19 —	⅜
17¼	15	PiedNG 1.40	6	6	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
8⅛	4½	Pier 1 Imprt		50	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
44⅝	35½	Pillsbury 1	13	204	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞+	¼
36⅞	27⅝	Pioner 1.20b	10	14	30¾	30⅛	30⅛—	½
18	13½	PitneyB .68	8	64	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
22⅜	17⅜	PittFrg .80b	6	13	20⅞	20¼	20¼—	½
39½	31	Pittstn .80a	7	653	36⅞	35⅞	36½+	¼
31⅝	20¼	PizzaHt .03e	16	103	30⅞	29¾	30 +	¼
4⅝	3	Plan Resrch		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	65	26	4	3⅞	3⅞	
16½	12⅝	Plessey .86e	7	14	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	¾
7⅛	5¼	PNB MR .40	23	12	7	6⅞	7	
42½	31½	Polaroid .32	10	1346	36⅞	35⅞	36¼—	1½
14	9¼	Ponderosa	23	23	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
24⅛	18	PopeTal .70	17	22	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	⅛
21⅛	16⅝	PortGE 1.64	8	67	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
110½	102	PoG pf 11.50		z320	110	110	110 +	¾
65	49¼	Potltch 1.50	13	23	60⅝	60⅛	60½+	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	18	121	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
58	53½	PotEl pf5.50		z230	58	57¾	58	
49	43	PotEl pf4.50		z100	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
58¼	35	PPG Ind 2	10	193	52	51½	51½—	⅛
15	10⅞	Premier .40	9	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
96¼	87⅜	ProctrG 2.20	21	198	89⅞	89⅛	89¼	
12¾	9⅜	ProdRsh .40	22	1	11½	11½	11½	
47¼	27	Prolet 1.40	6	9	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜+	⅛
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜+	⅛
17¾	15	PSvCol 1.30	7	148	16	15⅞	15¾—	⅛
20¼	17⅛	PSvEG 1.72	8	277	19	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
119½	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z80	118	118	118	
87½	76	PSEG pf7.80		z1100	84⅞	84½	84½+	1
27⅞	25	PSEG pf2.43		2	25⅞	25	25⅞+	⅛
16	14½	PSEG pf1.40		5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
43⅝	38	P Svind 2.72	10	21	41	40½	40½—	¼
27¾	27	PubSvin wi		3	27¾	27¾	27¾	
12½	11⅝	PSind pf1.04		z100	12⅛	12½	12⅛	
21¼	18⅝	PSvNH 1.88	7	16	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
29⅛	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z430	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	
20⅝	18⅝	PSvNM 1.36	8	35	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝+	⅛
6	4⅛	Publckr Ind		9	4½	4½	4½	
4⅛	2⅝	Pueblo Int		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
30½	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	6	30	30	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
37	27⅞	Pullmn 1.20	10	32	35¼	35	35 —	¼
17	14¼	PurexCp .96	8	41	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3½	Puritn Fash	33	88	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
45½	32⅝	Purolir 1.04	12	15	33¼	39⅞	39½+	⅛
Q								
28⅝	22¾	QuakOat .84	13	148	25¼	25	25⅛+	¼
110½	103	QuaO pf9.56		z130	107½	107½	107½	
20¼	16¼	QuakStO .78	12	59	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
7½	5⅛	Questor .01r	28	17	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	¼
21½	17¼	Questr pfA 2		3	21	21	21	
R								
52¼	46½	RalstonPu 1	17	184	50½	50	50¼+	½
6⅛	3⅞	Ramada Inn	101	171	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7	Rancoin .40		524	10	8½	10 +	1⅜
8⅞	5⅛	Rapid Am		26	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
30¼	24¼	RapAm pf 3.		1	29	29	29	
33⅝	27	Raybest 1.50	5	8	30⅝	30½	30½—	¼
19⅞	15¼	Raymint .56	6	46	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	½
54⅞	44⅝	Raytheon 1	11	167	53⅝	52¼	52⅝—	¼
29	18⅞	RCA 1	16	485	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
68¾	52	RCA cvpf 4		10	66	65½	65½+	½
19⅛	16⅛	ReadBat .40	4	81	17⅞	17½	17¾+	¼
5⅞	2½	Redman Ind		36	5	4⅞	4⅞	
15⅛	10	ReeceCp .74	11	24	12⅛	12	12 —	¼
31¾	22	Reeves 1.80	9	11	31	30⅞	30⅞+	¼
17⅝	11⅛	ReichCh .66	7	15	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅜
10⅛	7	Reliab St .64	6	7	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
29⅛	18	RelianEl 1	11	58	29	28⅞	28⅞+	⅜
80¼	51½	Relian pf 3		10	80	78¼	80 +	1
51½	34	Relia pf1.60		2	51¼	51¼	51¼+	¾
13⅛	6	Relian Grp		27	12¾	12½	12¾	
17	8½	RelGrp pfC		20	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
24	12	RelGrp pfB		6	22	21½	21½—	⅛
9¼	6⅝	Republic Cp	9	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15⅝	10	RepFinS .80	8	15	13¼	13¼	13¼	
40⅞	27⅝	RepStl 1.60	8	107	36½	36⅛	36⅜+	⅛
13⅛	7⅝	ResrvOil .16	9	78	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
48	33⅝	RevcoDS .40	21	15	41⅞	40⅝	41¼+	⅞
11½	7⅞	Rever Copp		133	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
79¼	69⅞	Revlon 1.60	18	44	76½	76¼	76¼+	⅜
6⅛	3⅞	Rexham .34	8	69	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
33¼	20½	Rexnrd 1.20	7	72	31¼	30	30¾+	¼
49	32⅞	Roxn pf2.36		2	46½	46½	46½	
68⅛	58½	Reynln 3.08	8	152	62	61	61⅞+	⅝
80	67	Roylin pf2.25		2	70½	70½	70½+	¼
41⅛	22⅛	ReynMet 1	11	695	40	39⅜	39⅞+	¼
83	56½	ReyM pf4.50		25	82½	81	81 —	¾
15¼	8¾	ReySec .40a	8	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9⅜	Richardsn 1	61	8	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
26¼	21½	RichMer .64	13	79	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜+	¼
14¾	10½	Richmnd .80	13	74	14	13½	13½—	¼
32	19⅛	RiegelT 1.50	6	11	29⅛	29	29 —	⅛
24⅞	15	RioGran .60	10	19	23⅞	23	23⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9½	RioGr pf.80		88	13⅛	13	13	
20⅛	15⅛	RiteAid .24	15	117	17½	17¼	17¼	
28⅞	19⅛	RivianF .96	12	26	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
23½	13⅝	Robshaw .90	13	12	23	22	23 +	¼
27¼	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	23	24¾	24¼	24¼+	¼
12¾	10¼	Robins .28a	9	94	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	¼
17⅛	13½	RochG 1.20b	7	19	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
15⅛	12¼	RochTel .80	10	38	13¾	13¼	13½+	⅜
18½	10⅝	Rockowr .64	6	22	17	16¾	16¾—	¼
32½	23⅝	Rockwlint 2	11	620	33½	32⅞	32⅞+	⅜
80½	57	Rklnt pf4.75		1	81	81	81 +	½
29⅛	20⅝	Rklnt pf1.35		6	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
76⅝	58	RohmH 1.28	40	72	71¾	70	71¼+	¾
8⅛	4⅝	Rohr Ind		20	5⅝	5½	5½	
6	4	Ronson Cp		12	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
20	16⅜	Roper 1.20	9	28	19½	19⅝	19½+	⅛
25	19¼	RorerA .94	10	125	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛+	¼
28¾	23	Rosario .40b	14	26	28	27⅝	27¾—	¼
29½	22⅝	Rowan .20	4	73	27⅝	26¾	27⅝+	1⅛
23⅝	16⅝	RoyCCol .72	13	5	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
47⅞	41¾	RoyID 3.25e	5	152	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞—	⅝
8⅝	4⅝	RoylInd .10e	8	28	8	7⅝	7⅝	
9	4⅝	RTE Cp .16	78	25	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
29⅝	24	Rubbrm .40	20	27	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	⅜
24½	16⅛	Rucker .20	5	64	21⅞	21¼	21⅜—	⅜
14⅝	10⅝	RussTog .76	8	30	13	12⅞	13 +	¼
12¾	9	Ryder Sys	15	643	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	
S								
5⅛	2⅛	Safegrd Ind	11	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
48⅝	42	SafewySt 2	7	639	43	42	42¼—	⅜
15	8	SagaCp .07e	10	18	13⅝	13	13⅛—	⅛
45¼	33½	StJoMin 1.20	10	31	42¾	42	42¼+	½
13⅛	11	StJoLtP 1.12	8	18	12½	12	12⅛	
33½	23¼	StLSaF 2.50	17	31	32¾	32¼	32⅝+	¼
12	10¾	StPauls .96a		47	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
50⅛	34½	StRegP 1.52	11	563	44⅝	44⅛	44¼—	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Salant .24b	7	15	8⅛	7⅞	8	
13¾	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	14	60	13⅝	13⅛	13¼—	⅛
11⅞	6¾	Sandrs Asso	18	62	10½	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
9¼	7¼	SJuanR .99t	6	15	8	7⅞	8	
39⅞	30⅝	SFeInd 1.80	9	272	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜+	¼
29	20⅞	SanFeInt .30	10	161	28⅞	28½	28⅝	
14	9⅝	SargiWei .50	8	8	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Saul REst		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	8	SavEIP .50e	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅞	11	SavEl pf1.28		12	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅝	3⅛	Sav A Stop	75	36	6⅛	6	6 +	⅛
11⅞	7½	SavOnDr .20	10	8	8⅞	8½	8⅝+	⅛
13¼	6⅝	SavinB Mch		35	11⅛	11	11 —	¼
8⅛	3⅝	Saxon Ind	11	67	6½	6⅝	6½—	⅛
3⅝	2	SCA Svc		65	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5⅞	3	Schaefer Cp		25	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛+	⅛
60¼	47½	SchergPl .88	23	288	59¾	59	59⅝—	⅜
24	19⅛	SchlitzBr .68	19	56	20¼	19¾	20⅛+	⅛
83	70	Schlumb .80	20	333	78⅝	77⅝	77⅞—	⅞
18⅜	11⅛	SCM Cp .70	6	36	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	SCOA In .70	6	21	15⅝	15⅛	15¼+	¼
7¼	5⅝	ScotLad .36	6	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
29⅝	18	ScotFet 1.08	10	33	26⅞	26¼	26¼—	½
19⅛	15	ScottFor .74	6	35	15⅛	15	15 —	¼
24⅛	14¼	ScottPap .68	11	190	22	21¾	22 +	⅜
10⅛	7⅜	Scottys .10	22	1	9¾	9¾	9¾+	⅛
18⅞	17¼	ScovillMfg 1		31	17¾	17½	17⅝—	⅛
43⅝	29½	Scovil pf3.50		1	42½	42½	42½—	½
7	4⅝	ScudDuoVt	13	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
21⅞	14½	Sea Cont .30	3	15	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
27⅝	20⅛	SeabCL 1.40	8	189	26½	26¼	26⅜	
6⅝	3⅝	SeabWA .22t		15	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
31⅛	26⅝	Seagram .80	13	152	27¼	27	27¼—	¼
7¾	4⅞	Seagrave	7	59	7⅛	7	7⅛+	½
19⅝	14	SealdPw .80	9	17	19½	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
18	13⅝	SearleG .52	10	760	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	
79¼	63½	Sears 1.60a	22	534	74	73⅛	73⅝—	⅝
5⅞	2⅝	Seatrain Lin		271	5⅛	4⅞	5	
29⅝	22	Sedcolnc .38	7	129	30	29½	29⅞+	⅜
6⅝	4½	SvcCplnt .12	4	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	11½	Servomt .66	9	14	15⅛	14¾	14⅝—	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Shakspre .32	15	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
18½	12⅛	Shapell .10	9	22	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
56	47⅝	ShellOil 2.80	7	64	56⅝	55⅝	56½+	1
32⅝	30⅝	ShellT 1.01e	7	1	30½	30½	30½—	⅜
14½	11⅛	ShelrGl .56	5	28	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
23	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		5	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
41⅞	33¼	SherwW 2.20	19	24	36	35¾	36 +	⅛
11¼	9⅞	SierrPac .92	9	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
19⅞	15⅝	Signal .90b	11	206	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
45¼	34	Signal pf2.20		32	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	
19¼	15	Signal pf 1		16	19	19	19	
40½	32	SignodeCp 1	17	35	40⅝	40	40⅛+	⅛
8¼	5	SimPrec .14	9	8	7⅛	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
24¼	19⅝	Simm .88a	16	11	24	24	24	
23⅛	15½	SimPat .40b	15	145	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
20	8⅝	Singer .30p		1049	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛+	⅛
38⅞	24½	Singr pf3.50		47	40⅛	39	40 +	1⅛
28	22	Skaggs .50	13	26	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛
71½	66	Skelly 1.60a	9	1	67	67	67 +	½
12⅝	7⅝	Skil Corp	38	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
22⅛	16⅝	Skyline .24	49	355	20⅛	19⅝	20 —	⅛
17	8⅝	SmithAO .60		30	15⅞	15¼	15⅞+	⅛
38⅞	28⅝	SmithInt .36	8	36	32⅝	32¼	32½+	⅛
70⅞	58½	Smithkline 2	16	278	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝—	⅛
18¼	13	SmithTr .50	7	36	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
20	16	Smucker .80	8	22	16¾	16	16¼—	⅛
16⅞	11	SolaBas .70	7	10	14½	14¼	14¼—	¼
6⅛	3¼	Sonesta Inf	2	11	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
10	8⅝	Sony Corp	35	1006	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	⅛
32⅞	27⅜	SooLin 2.35e	8	8	32⅜	32¼	32⅜+	⅛
12⅝	8¼	SOS Con .40	7	9	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
18	15⅝	SCarEG 1.52	8	40	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
30	26	SCEG pf2.50		1	28½	28½	28½	
16¼	14¼	SoJerIn 1.56	8	4	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10⅝	Soutdwn .60	5	4	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
25¼	22	Sdwn pf1.80		2	22	22	22	
14⅝	10	SoestBk .40b	10	172	10⅝	10	10 —	½
7	5	SoeasPS .89t	10	20	5⅞	5½	5⅝—	⅛
21⅞	18⅞	SoCalE 1.68	6	102	19¾	19⅝	19½—	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	SouthCo 1.40	8	1193	15¼	15	15⅛	
37½	31¼	SolnGE 2.40	9	9	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞+	⅜
55¼	48¼	SoNRes 1.65	8	61	53⅝	52⅝	53⅛+	⅛
38⅛	33⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	5	36¼	36¼	36¼	
38⅛	30	Sou Pac 2.24	13	115	36⅝	36¼	36⅝+	⅛
62¾	50⅝	Sou Ry 2.12	12	39	59⅝	59⅝	59¾	
61½	51¼	SouRy pfA 3		8	60	60	60	
6	5½	SouRy pf.50		8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
36½	27½	SoUnGs 1.76	8	6	34½	34¼	34½+	⅛
26⅛	21½	Southld .40b	12	236	23½	23	23⅛+	⅛
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .80	185	45	11⅝	11	11⅛	
25¾	16¼	SwtFl pf1.50		8	22½	22½	22⅛—	¼
13⅝	11⅛	SwstPSv .98	9	48	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sparton .24a	4	4	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
15⅞	10	SperryHut 1	11	9	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
35	31	SperryH pf 3		1	35	35	35 +	⅛
50¾	38⅞	SperryR .76	12	636	48⅛	47¾	47⅞	
13⅝	6⅛	Sprague El		10	12⅛	11⅞	12	
15¼	10¼	SpringM .75	19	48	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
29	20⅝	SquarD 1.10	17	49	28	27¾	27⅞+	⅛
31⅞	24¼	StaleyMfg 1	6	21	27¾	27½	27⅝+	⅛
23⅝	21⅞	StPoor 1.92e		17	23⅜	23⅛	23¼—	⅛
40⅝	32⅞	StBrand 1.14	15	136	37¼	36⅝	36⅝—	⅜
50¼	46	StdBr pf3.50		z60	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
49⅝	37¼	StBPaint .40	26	165	46	45¾	45¾	
35⅞	29⅝	StdOilCal 2	8	746	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
49⅞	40⅝	StOilInd 2.30	9	505	49⅝	49	49¼+	⅛
79⅝	61½	StOilOh 1.36	21	115	71½	71	71⅛+	⅛
9⅞	6⅝	StdPress .48	24	52	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16	9⅛	Standex .60	8	14	14⅞	14⅝	14¾+	⅛
32⅝	21	StanWk 1.04	15	61	33½	33	33¼+	½
9¼	6⅝	Stanray .60		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
20⅛	16⅝	Starrett 1	7	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
2⅛	1⅜	StaMut Inv		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
12	10⅝	StaMSe 1.05		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
108	84	StaufCh 2.40	10	250	96½	95	96⅛+	1⅝
21	16⅝	SterDrug .88	13	271	18¼	18	18⅛	
6½	4½	SterlPre .11t	6	68	5⅝	5¼	5⅝—	⅛
16	12⅝	Sterndnt .40	8	13	14	13¾	13⅞	
31¼	23¼	StewWa 1.96	10	20	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞—	⅛
26⅞	18¼	StokVC 1.20	8	22	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	¼
62⅞	48¼	StoneW 2.50	8	13	56⅝	56	56½+	½
25⅛	15	StoneCon .60	5	14	21½	21¼	21¼	
21	19⅛	Stop Shop 1	5	5	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
13½	9	Storge Tech	8	19	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
15	10¼	StridRite .38	8	6	14⅛	14	14	
48½	30⅛	StuWor 1.32	9	45	45	44⅛	44½—	½
74¼	64	StuWr pfB5		1	70½	70½	70½+	1
36	30⅛	StW pfA1.40		190	33¼	33	33¼—	⅛
6½	3⅝	Suave Shoe	10	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20	14⅝	SubProGs 1	7	35	16⅝	16⅛	16¼—	¼
11¼	6⅛	SuCrest .30	4	12	9	9	9	
22	11¼	SunChm .40		6	20	19⅝	20 +	⅛
31¾	26⅝	SunOil 1.12r	7	26	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝+	⅛
35⅞	31¼	SunO pf2.25		26	34⅞	34¾	34⅞—	⅛
28¼	20⅝	Sunbeam 1	13	35	27⅝	27⅝	27½	
30¼	17	Sundstrd .88	9	187	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞+	⅜
46	35¾	Sunds pf3.50		3	45½	45⅝	45⅝+	⅛
13¼	9⅝	SunshMg .36	15	31	11¾	11⅛	11¼	
34½	24⅝	SupVal 1.10	9	63	34½	34	34	
203	148	SuprOil 1.80	18	21	157½	158¾	159 +	1½
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	7	18	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
17¾	18⅝	Swank .60a	10	47	17½	17¼	17½+	¼
22¾	16¼	Sybron .84	10	14	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		5	38	37⅞	38 +	¼
7¾	5⅝	Systron Don	12	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
T								
38	23¼	TaftBrd .80	11	6	29¼	29	29¼—	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Talcott Nat		6	5½	5⅝	5½	
12	8⅞	TalleyptB 1		69	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅜
19	16	TampEl 1.12	8	38	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
47⅝	26½	Tandy Corp	13	167	40½	39¾	40 +	¼
21⅛	13½	Tandycrft	18	26	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Tappan .20		25	10⅛	10	10	
46⅛	18	Technicare	25	39	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛—	¼
7	5	Technicolr	9	24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
19⅛	9⅝	Technicon	13	35	12¾	12½	12⅝+	⅛
68½	44¼	Tektronx .24	18	188	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛—	1⅛
10⅝	5¼	Telecor .30	9	9	8⅝	8½	8½	
53⅝	27⅛	Teledn 1.45t	8	158	50½	49¼	49¼—	1⅛
85¾	62	Teledyn pf6		2	83½	83	83½+	½
11⅛	5⅞	Teleprmpt		105	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	13	68	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
29⅞	26	Tennco 1.76	7	283	28¼	27⅞	28⅛—	⅛
110¼	97½	Tennc pf5.50		1	103½	103½	103½—	¼
18⅝	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	5	228	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
38⅞	34½	TexComm 1	12	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝—	⅛
34⅞	28½	TexETr 1.85	7	192	30⅛	29⅞	30 +	⅛
29⅝	27¾	TxET pf2.87		2	29¾	29¾	29¾—	⅛
35⅝	29	TexGsT 1.68	8	21	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞—	⅛
34⅞	28½	TxGs pf1.50		1	33½	33½	33½+	⅛
36⅝	28	Texsglf 1.20	10	104	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
14⅝	11⅞	Texasind 1b	11	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	1⅛
124⅝	93⅛	TexInst 1	45	215	123⅞	119	122¾+	3⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Texas Intl	7	18	6⅝	6¾	6⅞	
18⅝	13¼	TexOGs .01b	8	84	16⅝	16½	16½—	¼
22¼	17⅞	TexUtil 1.32	10	172	19⅝	19	19⅛	
28½	20⅛	Textron 1.10	11	201	27¼	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
26	19⅛	Textr pf1.40		3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Thiokol .70	7	68	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
42⅞	33	ThomBet .74	21	7	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞+	⅛
13½	7⅛	Thomln .40b	12	71	11	11	11 —	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .48	13	14	8⅞	8¼	8⅞+	⅛
15⅞	12⅛	TICorp 1	21	73	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
36⅛	28½	TidwatM .80	7	6	34⅝	34½	34⅝—	⅛
16½	13¾	Tigerint .40	11	807	16⅛	15¾	15⅞—	⅜
69⅛	59¼	Timeinc 2	17	154	64⅛	63⅝	63⅝	
13⅝	9½	Tish Rlty		106	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
6½	4⅝	TobinP .15e		33	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅜
14	7¼	Todd Shipyd		10	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅜
25¼	22⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	27	24	23⅞	24 +	¼
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .40	7	30	15⅛	14⅝	15 +	¼
8¼	6⅛	ToolRol .40b	21	2	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
28⅝	19⅝	TraneCo .96	9	82	28⅝	28	28½+	⅜
35⅝	29¼	TranUn 1.60	19	24	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞+	¼
14⅝	7⅝	TransW Air		119	12	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
16½	11⅝	TWApf 2		2	15	14⅝	15	
12¼	8¼	Transam .62	10	259	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
22⅞	20⅝	Traninc 1.92		9	22¼	22¼	22⅛—	⅛
12⅛	8½	Transco .80	6	288	12⅛	12		
12	6⅝	TranOhF .20	7	33	12	11⅞		
26¼	16⅛	Tranwy 1.40	9	75	24⅛	23⅞		
34½	25	Travlrs 1.08	14	393	30⅝	30⅛		
11⅞	6⅝	TRE Corp		24	9⅛	9		
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.52e		55	20⅝	20⅝		
32¼	29¼	TrlCn pf2.50		6	31⅝	31⅛		
15½	10⅞	Triaplnd .90	10	7	13⅛	13⅛		
12⅞	6½	Triang Pac		10	11⅛	10⅞		
37½	26⅛	Trinityl 1.12	5	19	34⅝	34⅛		
17⅞	16⅝	Trinityin wi		9	17½	17⅛		
30⅞	24⅛	Tropicah .38	18	31	27⅛	26⅞		
36⅛	26⅝	TRWin 1.20	12	191	33⅞	33⅛		
71⅝	58	TRW pf4.50		8	70	70		
83	63⅝	TRW pf4.40		8	80	79		
214½	171½	TRW pf4.25		1	210	210		
13½	12	TucsonG .56	7	161	12½	12		
15	10⅛	TwenCen .50	5	43	10⅛	10		
38⅝	29⅝	TylerCp 1	6	19	35⅞	35		
U								
29⅞	21½	UALInc .60		201	24⅝	24⅛		
25¼	20½	UARCO 1.30	7	11	25	24¾		
29⅛	27	UGI pf2.75		z690	28⅝	28⅝		
14⅞	10⅝	UMCInd 1	11	27	14⅝	14⅛		
2⅝	1¼	UMET Tr		18	1⅞	1⅝		
11⅞	7⅝	Unarco .50	6	54	10⅝	10⅝		
37	33⅞	UnilLf 1.06e	11	4	33⅞	33⅝		
49	45	UniNV 2.86e	9	6	48			
10½	8⅛	UnBancp .84	9	91	9⅛			
100⅝	79½	UCamp 2.40	14	61	94½	93⅝		
76¼	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	12	734	73⅝	72⅛		
7⅞	6⅛	Un Commrc		16	7			
9⅛	4⅝	Union Corp	25	45	7⅝	7⅛		
14⅝	12½	UnElec 1.28	8	157	13⅝	13⅝		
48½	45	UnEl pf4.56		z70	45⅞	45		
47⅛	40⅞	UnOCal 2.10	6	142	46⅞	46⅝		
62	52½	UOCa pf2.50		76	57	56		
87⅞	76	UPacCp 2.80	14	142	86	85⅝		
15⅛	13⅛	UnPac pf.47		4	15	15		
10⅝	7⅝	Uniroyal .50	11	121	9	8⅞		
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	13	204	9⅞	9⅝		
12	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		3	11⅝	11⅝		
9	7⅛	UnitCp .77e		82	8⅛	8⅛		
10	5⅛	U FinCal .20	7	97	9⅝	9⅝		
22	14	UGasP 1.32	6	391	21⅝	21⅛		
13¼	7¼	Un Guaranty	14	38	12⅝	12⅛		
25½	22⅝	U Illum 2.32	6	11	24½	24⅛		
13⅝	9⅝	UnitInd .50	6	22	11⅛	11		
7½	4⅛	UnitInn .10	8	10	5⅝	5⅝		
11⅞	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	10	11⅛	11		
18⅛	14⅛	UnitMM .80		49	14⅝	14⅛		
27	15⅝	Un Nuclr	31	457	26⅝	26⅛		
3	1⅝	UnitPk Min		192	3⅛	3		
13¼	10⅝	UnitRefg .48	4	47	12⅞	12⅞		
40⅝	32½	USFidG 2.48	16	116	39⅞	39⅛		
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		16	17⅛	17		
25⅝	16¾	USGyps 1.60	15	64	24⅞	24⅝		
27⅝	22½	USGy pf1.80		1	27⅛	27⅛		
10⅛	5¼	US Hom .16	29	38	9⅝	9⅛		
7¼	3⅝	US Ind .20	33	772	6⅞	6⅝		
12¼	6⅝	USLease .28	7	123	11⅞	11⅝		
34¼	19⅛	US Shoe 1.05	11	180	33⅝	33		
89	65	US Stl 2.80	8	486	82⅝	81⅝		
22¼	19⅝	US Tobac 1	12	8	21½	21⅛		
65⅝	46⅝	UnTech 2.40	8	601	66¼	65⅛		
148	113½	UnTech pf 8		46	151	149		
17	14⅛	UnITel 1.12	9	210	15⅝	15⅛		
22½	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		4	20⅞	20⅝		
24½	22	UnTel pf1.50		6	23⅝	23⅝		
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .05e	11	10	8⅛	8		
15⅛	12	Univar Cp	7	7	14	14		
24½	18½	UnLeaf 1.12	7	23	22¾	22⅝		
13⅝	10	UOP		38	11⅛	11⅛		
48½	39⅛	Upjohn .96	19	500	43⅝	43		
15¼	11⅜	USLIFE .32	6	86	13⅝	13⅛		
11⅛	9⅝	UslifeF .96a		19	11	10⅞		
34⅝	27⅝	USM pf2.10		9	34⅛	34		
29½	23	USM pf1.50		z470	29⅛	29		
57½	46⅝	Utahlnt 1a	13	265	56⅝	55⅞		
33	27⅝	UtahPL 2.40	8	53	32¾	32		
32¼	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		10	31⅞	31⅛		
29⅞	19⅛	UV Ind 1b	5	231	29⅝	27⅞		
35	24	UV In pf1.26		7	34½	33⅝		
V								
18½	13⅝	Vallylnd .80	5	18	17⅛	16⅞		
17¼	12	Varian .20	14	133	15⅝	15⅛		
23⅝	15½	Veeder .80	25	70	22⅝	22		
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		29	5⅝	5⅝		
7	4⅝	Venice .20	31	15	5½	5⅛		
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		13	13⅝	13⅛		
31	20⅝	Vetco Offsh	7	647	22⅛	22		
28⅝	22⅝	VF Cp 1.10	8	259	23¼	23		
11⅞	7⅝	Viacom Int	11	31	9⅝	9⅛		
7½	3⅝	Victor Comp		23	5⅝	5⅝		
14⅞	12⅝	VaEPw 1.18	7	433	13⅞	13⅝		
101½	100⅝	VaEP pf9.75		z210	101½	100		
81	72¼	VaEP pf7.72		z120	80½	79		
80½	72½	VE 72 pf7.72		z100	80			
80	72¼	VaEP pf7.45		z100	78			
78	67	VaEP pf7.20		z30	75⅛	75		
46	41½	VaEP pf4.20		z20	44⅛	44		
30¾	27⅝	VaEP pf2.90		12	30	29⅞		
8⅝	4⅞	Vornado Inc	7	17	7	7		
17⅞	11½	VSI Corp .68	8	18	16⅝	16		
42¼	30¾	VulcMat 2	8	6	39½	39		
W								
26⅞	18⅛	Wachova .76	10	252	26⅛	26		
57¼	39⅝	Wach pf2.20		106	57⅝	57		
5⅛	2⅜	Wach Rlty		21	3⅝	3⅝		
16⅝	12⅛	Walgreen 1	10	46	15⅝	15⅛		
33½	25⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	11	33⅛	32⅝		
24⅞	18⅝	WallBus .60	10	8	22⅞	22½		
20	11½	WallMu .80a	9	41	19⅝	19⅜		
33	22¾	WalM pf1.70		1	33	33		
17⅝	12⅝	WalMart .08	18	197	15⅛	14⅞		
10⅝	8¼	WardFd .47t	15	5	8⅝	8⅝		
12½	8⅝	Warneco .80		11	11	10⅞		
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	1	9	9	9		
25⅞	17½	WrnCom .60	45	177	24⅝	23⅞		
51	35	WrnC pf1.25		2	48⅛	47⅝		
38½	30⅞	WarnerL .92	17	328	34⅝	34⅛		
30½	17⅛	Warn S 1.20	15	11	26¾	25⅞		
20	18⅛	WashGs 1.88	10	13	19	18⅞		
15⅝	10⅝	WashNat .80	7	23	15	14⅝		
18⅛	12⅝	WashStl 1	11	3	17	17		
22½	19½	WasWat 1.56	9	21	21½	21⅛		
9⅝	6⅝	Waste Mgnt	8	562	8	7⅝		
35⅝	25	WatkinJ .32	12	32	27½	27⅛		
8¼	4⅞	WayGos .40	18	11	6⅝	6⅝		
7	4	Wean Unit	5	9	6⅝	6⅝		
9	5½	Wealthrd .40	12	6	8⅛	8⅛		
7⅝	3⅝	Webb Del E	12	20	5⅝	5⅝		
11¾	6¾	WeilMcL .60	45	48	10⅝	10⅝		
23⅝	19⅛	WelsMkt .72	9	4	23	22⅞		
22½	15⅝	WellFgo .96	8	87	22½	22⅛		
8⅝	5⅝	WellFM .13e		14	7⅝	7⅝		
42⅝	35	WstPtPep 2	9	14	40⅝	40		
11⅞	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	29	106	10⅝	10⅛		
23⅝	17¼	WnBnc 1.40	7	57	23¼	23		
15½	11⅛	WnNoA .20r	4	26	12⅞	12⅝		
13¾	6	Wn Pac Ind	11	8	12⅛	12⅛		
19⅝	12¾	WnPubl .80b	7	82	18⅝	17⅝		
19⅝	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	9	174	18⅞	18⅝		
18⅛	13	WelsgEl .97	6	754	16	15⅝		
48½	43½	Westg pf3.80		z100	47⅛	47		
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	12	80	44⅝	43⅝		
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .60	31	239	49⅝	47		
66⅝	55⅝	Weyr pf2.80		67	65	64⅝		
22¾	18	WheelFr .60	10	31	19⅝	19		
23⅞	16⅝	WheelPit Stl		6	20⅝	20		
34⅝	24¾	Whirlpol .80	15	141	29⅝	29		
25⅛	18½	WhiteCons 1	6	33	22⅝	22⅝		
9⅛	6¼	White Mot		67	7⅝	7⅛		
6⅞	3	Whittaker	37	156	5⅝	5⅝		
13⅝	9½	Wickes .25r		31	13⅛	13		
6¾	4	WiebdtSt .28	7	3	6⅛	6		
29	22⅛	WillmsCos 1	5	392	24⅝	23⅞		
7½	5⅝	WlshrO .10e	8	42	6⅝	6⅝		
41¾	38¼	WinnDx 1.44	15	14	40⅝	40		
9½	5¼	Winnebago		53	7½	7⅝		
30	24⅝	WiscEl 1.92	11	23	27¼	26⅝		
104	99	WisE pf8.90		z20	104	104		
19⅝	17	WisGas 1.70	9	60	17⅝	17⅝		
17⅝	16⅝	WiscPL 1.52	9	67	17⅝	17⅛		
18½	16	WiscPS 1.38	9	58	16⅝	16⅝		
29½	20½	Witco 1.20	11	22	26½	25⅝		
72	51½	Witco pf2.65		1	66½	66⅝		
6⅞	3⅝	WolvrW .07e	12	12	6	6		
19½	13	Wometco .60	9	31	18¼	18⅛		
10⅝	5½	WoodCp .05e	2	76	6⅞	6⅝		
19½	13⅝	WoodPet .30	6	16	17⅝	17		
27⅛	21¼	Wolwth 1.20	7	255	24⅝	24⅛		
39¼	32¾	Wolw. pf2.20		1	35½	35⅛		
6⅝	4	World Airw	7	31	5⅝	5		
71⅞	64¾	Wrigly 2.40a	10	10	67⅝	67⅛		
9½	5⅝	Wurlitzer .20	56	6	9⅛	9		
6⅞	2⅝	Wyly Corp		105	5⅛	5		
X								
68⅝	50⅛	XeroxCp 1	17	752	54⅝	53⅞		
11⅛	7½	Xtra Inc	89	6	10⅝	10⅝		
Y								
10⅝	6¼	Yates Ind		3	9½	9⅝		
Z								
25⅛	17¼	ZaleCorp .80	7	31	19	18⅞		
20¼	15⅛	Zale pfA .80		30	15⅝	15⅝		
14⅝	11⅜	Zapata .30b	3	70	12⅝	12⅛		
9½	5⅝	Zayre Corp	9	31	9⅝	9⅛		
40⅛	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	27	339	37⅝	36⅝		
14⅛	9⅛	Zurnind .40	11	52	13⅛	12⅞		

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results

مكتبة الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 22

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	7	AAR Cp .30	17	2	10	10	10 +	⅛
	1	Acme Hami		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	4½	Action .15e	7	14	7¼	7	7 —	¼
	2	Adam Russl	11	17	4¼	4	4 —	⅜
	11-16	ADM Indusr		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	9⅝	AdobeOil .16	19	6	11¾	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
	1	Appls Corp	9	27	1⅝	1½	1½	
	4⅛	AeroFlo .15e	4	7	7	6⅞	7 +	¼
	1⅜	Aeronca Inc	15	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
	1½	AffilCap .09t		10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
	4⅞	Affil Hsp .24	7	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	¼
	3⅝	Afelr Six .16	6	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
	4⅛	Alaska Airl	3	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
	2⅝	Alba Waldn	7	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	6⅝	Alcolec .15e	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	4⅛	Alleghy Airl		23	5⅛	5½	5½—	⅛
	1⅝	AllegA wtO		8	2½	2⅜	2½	
	4⅛	Alleg Cp wt		3	6	5¾	6 +	⅛
	5½	AllianT .36e	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
		AlldArt Ind		13	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝—	⅛
	18⅛	AlldThr 1.40	8	40	29⅛	26	29⅛+	3⅛
	1	Alpha Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1-16	Altec Corp	14	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	⅛	Altec Cp wt		3	9-16	½	9-16	
	4	Altec Crp pf		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	8⅛	AllerFds .30	7	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
	43⅛	Alcoa pf3.75		z50	47½	47½	47½+	½
	7⅛	AMAX wt		12	10¾	10½	10¾+	⅛
	1-16	AHessLL wt		22	1-16	1-16	1-16—1-16	
	2½	Am Aeronics		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	6	AmBiltrl .50	7	9	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
	8⅛	A GarPd .34	6	2	8½	8½	8½	
	3⅝	A Israel .11r	5	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
	11⅞	AMaizeA .40	4	36	12⅜	12	12⅛+	¼
	11⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
	36	Am Mf 2.70c	5	3	46	45⅞	45⅞	
	3⅞	AmMot Inns		44	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
	5-16	Am Plan Cp		3	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
	4⅞	A Precs .20a	8	4	8⅛	7½	8⅛+	1⅛
	4⅛	A SafEq .11t	9	68	7⅛	6¾	6⅞+	¼
	10⅛	AmSci Eng	18	21	11⅞	11¼	11¼—	⅜
	8⅝	AmUtilS .72		2	9½	9½	9½	
	7⅛	AMIC Cp	13	15	18	17¾	17¾—	⅛
	3¼	AndreR .28e	11	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	2⅛	Anglo C .12e	8	13	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
	3½	Anken .20	13	27	7	7	7 +	¼
	4⅛	Anthony .19t	8	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
	1½	Applid Data	15	18	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞+	⅛
	17⅛	Aquit Co .30	18	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
	4⅜	Ariz CL .10e	32	9	5⅛	5½	5½	
	11⅛	ArminCp .12	5	28	14	13⅜	13⅞+	⅛
	7⅛	Asamera .25	8	30	11⅛	11	11	
	9	AshlOC .20a	8	3	9½	9½	9½	
	2⅛	Asirex Inc	58	10	3½	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	⅜	Atco Ind	100	1	1	1	1	
	1⅛	Atl Richf wt		10	1½	1½	1½	
	5⅜	Atlas CM B	14	110	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
	1⅜	Atlas Cp wt		134	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
	12⅛	AugatInc .15	16	8	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
	11⅛	Austral Oil	13	18	13⅜	13	13⅜+	⅜
	7	Auto Train	15	5	10½	10½	10½—	¼
	2¼	Auto Blds		16	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	¼
	2⅜	Autmat Rad	73	30	9	8⅛	8⅜—	⅛
	12	AVC Cp .20e	3	4	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
	2	AVEMC .07	7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	21	Avondal 1.20	9	5	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅜
	3⅜	Aydin Cp	10	4	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
B								
	6	BaderMt .50	11	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
	4	BakerM .15t	10	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	9½	BaldorEl .20	6	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
	12⅞	BanFd 1.12e		12	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
	6¼	BanstrCtl Lt	13	114	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
	3⅛	Banner .05	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	2⅜	Barnes Eng		10	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
	6⅛	Barnwel Ind	32	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
	4¼	BarryR .03r	8	10	7	7	7 +	¼
	5⅝	BarryWr .40	7	5	8½	8⅛	8½	
	2½	Barth Sp .20	10	12	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
	2	Bartons Cdy		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	2	Bell Ind .08	9	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	3⅛	Benrus Crp	8	17	4½	4⅛	4½	
	2⅛	Berg Ent		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	6⅛	Berg Bruns	22	104	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛—	⅛
	13	Brg B pf1.15		18	27⅝	26½	26½—	⅜
	1⅛	BernzOma		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	4	Berlea Corp	8	7	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
	3⅛	BervenC .12		7	6⅛	6	6	
	1⅛	Beverly Ent	27	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	9⅛	Bic Pen .36	10	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
	24⅛	Big Ber 1.32	6	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
	4⅛	BigVSup .20	4	12	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
	11	BinkMf .80a	7	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
	7¼	BinnySm .22	7	52	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛
	2⅛	Blount .10e	8	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	6	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	5¼	Bodin Ap .40	9	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	15	BowVall .10	109	62	23	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
	12⅛	BradRa .15e	6	17	13½	13⅛	13½—	⅛
	7¼	BradfdC .20	12	76	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅜
	2⅛	Branch .20	11	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	7⅛	BranltAr wt		9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
	11	Brascan A 1	3	35	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
	15	BraunEn .60	11	7	20	20	20	
	15⅛	BrewerC .80	10	12	16⅛	16¼	16⅛—	⅛
	2⅛	BroDart Ind	6	3	3½	3⅛	3½	
	2¼	BrownCo wt		1	4	4	4	
	12⅛	BrnF A .52b	8	4	13	13	13	
	12	BrnF B .52b	8	26	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
	9-16	BRT Rl .30e		10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	1-16	BRT Rlt wt		7	1-16	1-16	1-16	
	1⅛	BTU Eng		15	2	2	2 —	⅛
	12⅛	Bundy 1.08	9	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	5¼	Burgess Ind	8	27	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
	9	Burnslnt .60	8	6	9⅜	9½	9⅜	
	8	Butlerint .50	6	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
	18½	Buttes G. Oil	6	37	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
C								
	5⅛	Cablcom Gn	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	11⅛	Caldor .25	10	29	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
	3⅛	Calcomp		29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	2⅛	Cal Life Cp	5	6	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	
	7	Camco Inc	8	8	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
3	5-16	CaChbA .25e		5	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛—1-16	
	10⅛	Campin .40b	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
	2½	CdnExp GO	11	28	3½	3½	3½+1-16	
	4⅛	Cdn Homs'd	16	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
	14⅞	CdlnPA 1.50	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
	13-16	CdnMarc .50	8	10	5⅞	5¼	5¼	
	5¼	Cdn Merrill	19	1	6	6	6 —	⅛
	9⅛	CdnOcc .30e	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
	2⅛	Cdn SuprOil	11	4	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
	1	Capehart Cp		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	17⅛	Carbon .80a	5	43	22	21⅛	21⅞	
	5¼	Caressa .20	8	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
	64	Carnat 1.40	14	20	69	69	69	
	53	CaroPL pf 5		z53	57	57	57 +	⅛
	⅛	Carr wt		42	½	7-16	½+1-16	
	2	Carrols Dev		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	12⅛	CasFd 1.20a	7	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	1½	Castleton In	9	20	2	2	2 +	⅛
	9⅛	Cavi'rn .10e	9	6	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
	⅞	CelluCraft	7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	34⅛	CenM pf3.50		z20	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
	4⅛	CenlSec .35e		26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
	4	Cenvill Com		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	13⅞	CerM pf2.25		16	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
	⅜	Certron Cp		16	15-16	⅞	15-16	
	1½	Celec Corp	13	4	2	2	2	
	3⅛	Champ Hom		279	5⅞	5¼	5¼	
	2½	Charlr Med	7	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	6¼	CHB Ifood	4	5	8	8	8	
	4⅛	CHC Cp .20t	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	11⅛	Child World	9	7	16	16	16	
	1⅛	Christian Co	14	23	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	5¼	Circle K .32	6	2	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
	4⅛	Citation .40		4	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	7	CityGsFl .60	5	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
	8⅝	CK Pet .10e	11	186	17⅛	16½	17⅛+	⅛
	8	Clark Gt .20	11	28	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	6⅞	Clarkson .16	6	19	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	½
	3⅛	Clarostat	14	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	7⅛	Clausing .64	4	8	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
	2⅛	CMI Corp	5	21	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
	22⅞	Coachm .20e	11	99	32⅛	31	31 —	⅜
	2	Cohuinc .12t	13	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
	8⅛	ColeNat .60	8	8	12⅛	12	12	
	12⅛	Coleman .52	15	9	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞—	¼
	3⅛	Colon Coml		6	4	4	4	
	3⅞	ColwellC .28	9	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	13	CombE .05r	11	48	17⅛	16½	17⅛+	⅛
	32⅛	Cominco 3e	10	3	39⅛	39	39⅛+	⅛
	10⅛	ComAll .30a	8	10	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝—	⅛
	3⅛	Comdor BM		2	7	7	7 —	⅛
	6⅛	CoPsycC .20	7	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	16⅛	ComPS 1.62	8	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
	2⅛	Compac Cp		37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	11-16	Comput Inst		19	3	3	3	
	⅞	Comput Inv	67	1	2	2	2	
	6⅛	Conchem .40	14	1	12	12	12 —	⅛
	4⅛	Concrd Fab	3	12	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛
	5⅛	Condec Crp	4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	3⅞	Connlly Con	6	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
	6¼	Con Oil Gas	11	314	11⅛	10½	11⅛+	⅛
	2⅛	Conroy .05e		17	4	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
	7⅛	Cons Ref .60	12	4	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅜
	3½	Consyne Co	14	97	9⅛	8⅞	9	
	⅜	Cont Maler	56	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	⅛	Conl Tel wt		183	1	⅞	⅞—1-16	
	5⅛	Cook El .40	9	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	14½	Cook Ind .40	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	2½	Cooper Jer		25	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
	2⅛	Cordon Intl	10	26	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
	9	Core Labs	9	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	19½	CorrBlk 1.20	9	23	22⅛	22	22⅛	
	13	CoxCbl Com	21	109	17	17	17 +	⅛
	8⅛	Craig .20	6	21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
	32⅛	Cross AT .92	13	4	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
	12½	CwnCPt .60r	3	3	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
	4	Crown In .20	8	6	6	6	6 +	⅛
	6½	CRS Des .12	6	3	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
	5½	CruicR .55e	8	21	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
	7⅛	CrystlO .42e		17	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
	6¼	CSE Cp .40	8	10	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+	⅛
	6⅛	Cubic Co .22	10	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
	6⅛	CW Tran .40	9	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
D								
	26⅛	DevinHud	10	30	33⅞	32⅞	33⅛—	⅛
	3⅛	Damon Cre	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	32¾	Dc a Dcumt	6	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
	4⅛	Datapred	12	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
	5⅛	DayMin .10e		22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	4⅛	DeJurA .10e		3	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
	7-16	DeltaCp Am		3	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16	
	6⅛	Dalin Fd .54	5	1	8	8	8 —	⅛
	7	Den Tal Ez	18	4	10	9¾	9¾—	⅛
	10⅛	Densitr 1.48	5	3	19½	19¼	19¼—	⅛
	3⅜	Dev Cp Am	9	9	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
	3⅜	Diebold VC		21	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
	4⅛	Digiconinc	6	11	5	5	5 —	⅛
	6½	Dixilyn .20e	4	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
	22	Dome Petrl	12	120	36½	35¼	35⅛+	⅛
	20	Domtar 1.60	11	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
	7	Donkeny wi	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
	9⅛	DowneyS .40	6	8	15	15	15 —	⅛
	16	DraxUtl 1.20		1	17	17	17	
	6¼	Driver Harr		9	10⅛	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
	10¼	DrgFair .40	6	3	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
	5-16	Dunlop .06e	8	1	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	
	17	DuplxPd .80	5	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
	5⅛	Dur Tst .25b	10	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	2⅛	Dynlctn .06e	11	90	3⅛	3⅛	3	
	3⅜	DynAmer	9	105	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
	5⅛	Dynell .14t	28	6	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
E								
	6⅛	EriScheb .40	12	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	13⅛	EarthRes 1	6	39	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	
	30¾	EssonO .10r	18	5	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
	17	EstrnC 1.40a	7	1	22¼	22¼	22¼—	⅛
10⅛	6	Ecodyne	11	58	10½	9¾	9¾—	⅛
35⅜	27⅜	Edgilon .50r	6	4	28½	28¼	28¼—	¼
9⅛	7⅛	Edo Corp	8	15	8¾	8½	8½—	¼
20⅛	9⅛	Edwrds .40a	5	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3¼	EganM .20a	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9½	4⅛	EnrnhPh .10	6	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
9⅛	4¼	ElcorCh .02e	10	7	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
6⅞	4½	El Hose .30r	12	3	5	5	5 —	¼
4⅛	1⅛	ElAudD .27t		2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9½	Electrog .80	7	1	11¼	11¼	11¼—	¼
3⅛	1⅜	Elect Assist	6	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	ElecEng .36	7	6	15⅞	15½	15½—	⅛
18⅛	12⅛	ElectrnicA 1	16	5	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
14½	10⅛	ELT .10e	11	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6¼	4⅜	Espey Mfg.	17	22	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11⅛	4¼	EsaRad .30e	5	1	10	10	10	
8⅛	6⅞	EssexCh .24	7	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	½
9⅛	7⅛	EvanAr .10r	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Executn .23t	10	11	5⅛	5	5	
F								
11⅞	10	FabriCtr .12	8	53	10½	10½	10⅛+	⅛
3	1⅛	FairTex Mil		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Fairtld Nob		14	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
4⅜	2⅞	FairmC .14e	14	10	3⅞	3½	3⅛+	⅛
47	28⅛	FalconS .80	6	12	40½	40⅛	40⅛	
8⅞	4⅞	FamDolr .16	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
9⅞	8⅛	FannyF .42t	6	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Fash Fabric		43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
13	7⅛	FayDrg .10e	9	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	½
5¼	4⅛	Fed Resrces		31	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
11⅛	8	Felmnt .24e	20	95	9	8⅞	9	
8½	5	Felsway .32	6	8	7½	7¼	7½—	¼
3⅛	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		19	3⅛	3	3	
5⅞	3⅛	Fidelco Gth		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5¼	2⅞	Film Cp Am		8	4⅛	4¼	4¼—	⅛
10⅛	5¼	Filmwy .65t	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	FtCbnn .60e	9	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
4⅛	3⅞	FstHrt pf.50		1	4⅜	4¼	4¼+	⅛
1⅛	½	Fst Rlty Inv		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8⅞	5⅞	FstSLSh .72		1	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
17	9⅛	FischrP .48t	7	15	14½	14¼	14½+	½
2⅛	1⅛	Flagg Ind		3	2	2	2	
6⅛	2½	Flagstaff	6	185	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
8⅛	5⅞	Flavorland	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Flight Safty	9	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	¼
4⅛	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2¼	FlaRck .10e	58	1	3½	3⅛	3½	
16	9⅛	Flowers .36	7	4	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	⅛
35⅛	23⅜	FlukeJ .72t	7	33	33	32⅛	33 —	⅛
19⅞	13⅛	Fly Dia Oil	6	82	18½	18	18⅛+	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	FooteM .25e	7	7	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
32	28	Foote pf2.20		6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
4⅛	2½	Forest Labs	9	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅛	8⅛	FoxStaP .40	10	10	11	11	11	
4¼	3	FPA Corp		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	FrankNu .32	9	21	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞+	⅛
15½	10	Frantz .64a	7	5	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Fresnillo .40	7	7	20⅛	20¼	20⅛+	⅛
10½	6⅞	Frigtmp .35t	7	17	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
17⅞	12⅛	Frigitronic	26	38	15⅛	14⅞	15 —	⅛
8	5⅛	Frontier Air	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	FrontAir wt		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
G								
7½	4	Galaxy Cpt	10	7	5	5	5	
10⅛	7	Garan .44a	7	23	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
3⅞	2¼	Garcia Corp		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	3⅛	Garland Cp		4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Gaylord .05e	7	x7	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
37⅞	25⅞	Gearhart .48	8	57	35⅞	35¼	35⅛—	¼
1⅛	⅜	Gen Builders		10	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
2	1⅛	Gen Employ		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	G Housewar	8	22	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
2¼	1⅛	Gen Recrat		13	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
4⅛	1⅞	Gen Resrch	5	2	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
1⅛	⅜	Gen Resrcs		1	1	1	1 +	3-16
3⅛	1⅛	Genge Inc	9	11	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	
4⅛	1⅛	Geon Ind		3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Gerber Scl		7	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
17⅞	14½	GiantFd .80	5	1	16	16	16 —	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	GlantYel .40	98	24	7	6⅞	6⅞	
10⅛	2½	Gladding Cp		22	8⅛	8¼	8¼+	⅛
5⅛	2½	Glasrock Pr	46	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
33⅛	28⅛	Glatfltr 1.52	6	3	33⅛	33½	33⅛+	⅛
5¼	3⅜	Glen Ger .16	48	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
13½	6⅛	GlenDls .23t	9	9	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	
15½	10⅛	GlobeInd .50	6	5	14⅛	14	14	
15	9½	Glosser .30	6	1	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
7	5	Glover .10e	15	1	5	5	5	
11	4⅞	GoldnW .16e	10	19	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Goldfield Cp	43	35	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16	
4⅞	2½	GoodLS .07r	81	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7¼	2⅜	Goodrich wt		58	6½	6⅜	6½	
19⅜	15	GormR .90b	7	5	17⅞	17½	17⅞—	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Gouldinc wt		17	⅜	3-16	3-16—1-16	
4⅛	3	GouldIT .42e		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10½	6⅛	GrandCtl .30	6	2	10	10	10	
5⅛	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	4	4	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
3⅛	2⅜	GtBasin Pet		223	3½	3⅜	3½+	¼
37⅛	28⅛	Gt Lk Ch .24	17	32	32⅞	32⅜	32½—	⅛
4⅛	4	GtScotS .10r	20	1	4½	4½	4½	
6⅞	2⅛	Greenman	7	11	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
7¼	4⅛	GREIT .40	6	5	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Greyhd C	29	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
8⅛	5	GRI Cp .40	26	58	6½	6½	6½	
17	13½	Griesd 1.15e		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
12⅛	10	GrossTlc .90	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Grow C .32b	9	11	7	7	7	
2½	1⅛	Gruen Ind		11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	¼
2	1⅛	GTI Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	GuardCh .40	21	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Gulfrd .20	5	3	6	6	6 +	⅛
8⅛	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Glfstrm LD		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
H								
8½	3⅛	Hamptn Ind	8	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Hanovr Petr	28	16	14	14	14 —	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	HanvrSh .60	5	1	11	11	11	
21⅛	17	Harland .32	11	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
27	14⅛	Harmn .30b	6	25	23	22½	22½—	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	HartzM .10e	14	112	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	1
1	⅜	Harvey Grp		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
8⅛	3½	Hasbro Ind	9	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	3	HawalA .10r		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	Health Chm	8	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Heinick .05e	9	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2¼	1	Heitmn Mtg		6	1⅛	1½	1½—	⅛
13½	8⅛	Her Maj .48	6	20	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛—	⅛
6½	3⅜	Highind Cap		18	6½	6½	6½	
6⅛	3⅞	Hillhavn .32	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Hlplrnic .20	12	12	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞—	⅛
3⅛	2	Holly Corp	5	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	4⅛	Horn Hardrt	67	6	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	HospM .55e	9	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛+	⅜
5-16	5-32	HospMtg wt		1	5-32	5-32	5-32	
11⅛	7⅛	Hosp Mtr In	67	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅞	11⅞	Hotelln 1.40	10	30	14	13⅞	14 +	½
8⅛	4¼	HousRon .30	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	5	House Vl .32	7	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
50⅛	32⅛	HouOlM .80	23	742	50⅛	48	50⅛+	2⅛
7⅛	3¼	Howell .05e	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
37	28⅛	HubellB 1.40	10	10	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Hudson Gen		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	6	Huffman .40		9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2	HuntHlt .05r	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	HuskyO .80	6	9	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
5⅜	4	Hycel Inc	24	45	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
I								
9⅛	7	ICB Cp .20e	12	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
4⅛	2½	ICH Cp .32t	8	22	3½	3⅜	3⅛—	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	ImpOil A .80	12	82	23⅞	23½	23⅞+	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Inarco		36	3⅛	3½	3½+	⅛
20⅛	9	Incoterm A	14	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	IndianHd wt		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
2⅛	1½	Inflight Svc	5	18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
2½	13-16	Instrum Sy		216	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Integrt Res	7	20	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
5	2⅛	Intrmedco	7	16	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅜
12⅛	5¼	IntlAlum .30	8	3	11⅛	11¼	11⅛+	⅛
2	1⅛	Intl Banknot	7	75	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞+	⅛
23	18	Inl Cour .24	13		18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Inl Foodsvc	50	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	InFuneral S	5	5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅞	8	IntGenIn .70	5	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Inf Proleins		5	2½	2½	2½	
7⅛	4⅛	IntSeaw .05e	18	7	7⅛	7¼	7⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1¼	Int Stretch		1	3	3	3 —	⅛
36	26⅛	IntSyCon .25	8	53	30⅛	27½	30⅛+	2½
1½	⅜	Interphoto		3	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5	Interway Cp		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
2½	1	Investm Fla		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	9¼	InvDivers A	8	27	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
3	2⅜	InvDivers B	8	5	3⅛	3¼	3⅛+	⅛
5⅛	4	InvestRlt Tr		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Irvinind .16t	6	17	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
1⅜	⅜	ITI Corp	22	15	1	⅞	⅞—	⅛
J								
11⅞	8½	Jaclyn .36a	5	25	9	8⅞	9	
10	8⅛	Jacobs .50e	6	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
8½	4½	Jamswy .11t	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
13⅛	8½	Jeannet .20b	6	7	12¼	11⅞	12¼+	¼
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	10	11	5	5	5 +	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	John Pd .30	11	51	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
4⅞	3⅛	Juniper Pet	11	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅜	2⅜	Jupiter Ind		20	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅜
K								
8¾	3⅛	K Tel In .15e	14	8	7½	7⅛	7½	
13⅛	8	Kaisrind .28	5	205	11⅞	11⅜	11⅛+	⅜
8⅛	5⅜	KaneMill wt		13	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
7⅛	7⅛	KapokT .20t	12	4	7⅛	7¼	7¼—	⅛
⅞	⅛	Kavanau		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅞	2⅜	KayCp .02r	9	6	3⅞	3¼	3⅞+	⅛
28⅛	12⅞	Kewanee .60	9	109	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛+	⅜
3⅛	1⅛	Key Co	1	2	2	2	2	⅛
8	5⅛	Keystind .30	5	8	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
3⅜	⅜	Kidde wt		21	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
2	1½	Kin Ark Crp	9	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	1⅛	King Opticl	4	2	2	2	2 +	⅛
41⅛	19⅛	Kirbyln 22c	5	6	20½	20¼	20½	
5⅛	1⅛	Kit Mfg		2	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	KnickT .05e	8	8	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Knott Hotel		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	Kollmor .50	12	11	24¼	24	24 —	½
15⅞	9½	KuhnStr .15	7	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
L								
4⅛	2⅛	LaBarge .06	4	32	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7	LafyRad .26	10	x11	10½	10⅛	10½	
6¼	3⅛	LaMaur .20	15	67	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
10⅛	6⅛	LeaRon .28a	7	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
11½	8¼	Leath Co .36	9	47	10	9⅛	10 +	½
17⅛	15⅛	LeeEntr .44	10	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lee Natl		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3¼	Lee Pharm		1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	LewisBF .24	6	5	6	6	6	
10	5⅛	Liberty Fab	8	13	8½	8¼	8½—	⅛
11½	5⅛	Lloyds Elec		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3	1⅛	LodgeS .08e	6	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅞	LoewThe wt		110	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
3	1⅞	Logistic .08e		2	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
10⅛	9	LaGenSv .74	7	5	10	10	10 +	¼
22	19⅛	LouisCe 1.20	6	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
4	2⅛	LSB Ind .14t	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2½	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		6	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞+	⅛
7⅛	4½	Lundy Elec	15	13	5	5	5	
4⅛	1	Lynch Corp		18	3⅞	3¼	3¾	
M								
1½	⅜	Macrod Ind		36	1	13-16	1 +	⅛
5½	4	ManafT .07r	66	19	4⅛	4½	4⅛+	⅛
2	1 3-16	Marindus B	42	101	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10½	5⅞	Marlene Ind	5	3	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅜
6	3⅛	Marshall Fd		2	5	5	5 —	⅛
32¼	21	MartPr .50e	8	154	26½	23⅞	26 +	2½
10⅛	6⅛	Masind .20e	10	34	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
37⅛	25⅛	Masnelln .30	6	2	29¼	29	29¼+	½
7⅛	4	MaulBro .12	8	6	6	6	6	
5⅛	3⅛	McCulO .21t	24	254	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
19	13⅛	McDonh .70	5	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅞	McIntsh .50	6	7	10	9⅞	10	
13⅛	10½	Meansr FW I	6	8	12	12	12 —	⅛
8	5⅛	Medalst .40b	6	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
2¼	15-16	Medaln Grp		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Medco Jwly	7	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8⅛	5⅞	Medenco .10	7	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
19½	14⅛	MediaGn .34	9	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17	7⅛	Megolnt .16	6	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Mem Co .80	6	19	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Metrocare		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	MichSug 1a	3	68	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
10¼	6⅛	Mickibrv .16	6	5	9	9	9 +	⅛
15⅛	10	MidlGls .24b	6	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
20½	15	Milgo Elect	8	28	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛
51	29¼	MillerWo .40	10	27	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞+	⅛
19⅞	12⅛	Mil Roy .20e	13	102	19½	17⅞	19⅛+	1⅛
⅛	1-16	Missionl wt		13	1-16	1-16	1-16	
31⅞	18⅛	MoPac 1.20	9	27	32¼	31⅜	31⅞+	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Mitchll 1.57t	6	47	22½	22	22½+	⅛
6¼	3½	Mite Cp .16	8	23	5⅛	5¼	5⅛+	⅛
7⅞	4	Modern Md	4	2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Molycrp wt		19	3	12⅛	12⅛	
18⅛	9	Moog .60	6	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7¼	4⅛	Morton S .32	7	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
18⅛	14⅛	MtVMll 1.20	13	3	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
2⅛	1	Movielab	8	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅛	11⅛	MPB Cp .70	5	4	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	20	4	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
N								
7	3⅞	Napco .06e	6	6	5⅞	5½	5⅞+	⅛
25	12½	Nat CSS	10	12	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞+	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	N Distr .16e	4	5	6	6	6 —	⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	9	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1	Natlnd wt		4	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
2⅛	1½	NKinney Cp		21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12	6	Nat Paragn	8	12	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
13	7⅛	Nat Patent	62	191	9⅛	9	9⅛—	¼
3½	1⅛	Nat System	12	7	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
2⅛	1 7-16	Neonex .05		29	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	NestLM .10a		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅛	14	Newcor 1	4	1	17½	17⅛	17½—	⅛
34½	23⅛	NENucIr .40	13	19	28⅛	27⅞	28¼+	½
12⅞	10⅛	NHamp .50a	18	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
1⅛	½	New Idria	10	4	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16	
3⅛	2	Newpark Rs	12	95	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅞	13	N Proc .77e	12	46	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
17⅛	11½	NYTimes .60	12	182	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	NewbEn .20	4	2	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	NiagFSv .44	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	Nortek Inc	6	16	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
11	8	NorAm Roy	7	5	8⅛	8½	8⅛+	⅛
5½	3⅛	Novo Corp		15	3¼	3½	3½	
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat	5	4	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
12⅛	10	NumacO Gs	18	11	10	9⅞	10	
O								
13⅛	6⅞	Oakwd Hom	12	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3¼	OEA Inc .16	9	2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
18¼	13½	Offshore Co	4	4	15⅛	15½	15½—	⅛
38⅛	28¼	OhioB 1.40a	4	57	35⅞	35¼	35⅛+	1
9⅞	4¼	Olla Ind	14	86	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
20½	14½	OnLine Sys	17	9	19⅛	19	19	
48	33	OOklep Cop		z1100	42	40½	40½—	1¼
2½	1	Ormand Ind	37	53	2⅞	2¼	2⅞+	½
7⅞	3¼	Outdr Sport	56	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10	6⅛	OverhDr .40	11	1	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Ozark Air	48	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
P								
3½	1⅞	P&F Indust	131	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	16⅛	PGE6pf 1.50		3	17	17	17	
14⅞	13	PGRd pf1.25		2	14	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
14⅛	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PG 4.3pf1.09		1	11¾	11⅜	11¾+	⅛
24	21½	PG 8.1pf2.04		10	22¼	22¼	22¼	
29	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		2	26	26	26	
29¼	24⅛	P 10.46pf2.62		42	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
6½	4⅛	P Holdg .16		11	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
50	44	PacLt pf4.50		z20	48½	48½	48½+	¼
49½	45	PacLt pf4.40		z50	46½	45	46½+	½
17	14	PNWTel 1.20	9	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
33	22⅛	PallCorp .32	14	3	28	28⅛	28⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Palomr Finl	40	15	2	2	2 +	⅛
18⅛	10¼	PanOcean O	302	129	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
7½	4	Pandl Bradf	7	6	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
4½	3	Pantast .10e	8	6	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
28⅞	22	Parsons .80	6	42	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	½
4⅛	2⅛	Pat Fashion	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
5	3¼	Patagonia		5	4	4	4	
12	7¼	PatrkP .84t	8	44	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
7	4	PeerTu .20a	14	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6¼	2⅞	Pemcor Inc	6	22	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Penn Dix wt		20	2⅛	2¼	2½	
9⅛	6⅞	PenEnM .60	8	1	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
7	3½	Pa Eng .68t	7	37	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
11⅛	9⅜	PenRIE 1.15	7	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
32⅛	19	PenTr 1.20b	7	3	28⅛	28½	28½—	⅛
1½	⅜	Pentron Ind	11	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	11	PepCom .44	4	14	14⅛	14¼	14¼+	⅛
6½	4⅛	PerlnlCp .30	5	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	1¼	Permaner		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Perlec Corp	6	14	6½	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6¼	Petro Lewis		2	9	9	9 —	⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Phoenix Stl		49	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	
11¼	7½	PicNPay .16	8	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4⅛	2	Piedmont In	13	3	3½	3⅜	3½+	¼
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		18	2¼	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
8⅞	6	PionTex .80	3	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
24⅛	14⅛	PitDeM 1.20	8	16	23½	23	23½+	¼
6⅛	5⅞	PitWVa .56a	9	25	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
42½	32⅛	Pittway .90	14	62	38	38	38	
11⅞	7⅞	Plant Ind	36	13	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
25⅞	15⅛	Planirnc .12	15	31	24⅛	24¼	24¼—	⅛
2⅛	1½	Plaza Rlt In		6	1⅛	1½	1½	
7-32	1-16	Plaza Rlt wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅛	2⅛	PlyGem .51t	30	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅛	10½	PncuSca .60	9	z150	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
15½	11⅞	Pneumo .80	4	9	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Porych .29t	14	25	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6	3⅞	Prairie Oil	12	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14½	10	Pratt Lmb 1	10	2	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
5¼	4⅛	Pratt Rd .30	8	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
26¼	21	Prent Hall 1	11	23	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
10½	8⅛	PropCT 1.20	9	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
9⅛	8⅛	ProvGas .80		1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
2⅛	1¼	PrdRlE .13e		5	2	1⅞	2	
5	3⅛	ProdBdg .24	6	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
5¼	2½	Pulte Hmes	20	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Pureoac Lb	11	6	6¼	5⅞	6¼+	⅛
R								
5⅛	3⅜	Racon .20e	5	1	4	4	4	
18⅛	15	Ranchrs Ex	13	12	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		7	1½	1½	1½	
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack	28	4	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	RaymPr .40	12	4	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	RB Ind	12	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
16	14¼	RealEst 1.40	11	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5½	RltIncT .71e	24	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
16⅛	12½	RltRef 1.94e	8	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	REDM Cp	7	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Reeves Telc		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7	3⅛	Refrig Trns	10	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅛	13⅛	RegalBel .50	10	5	15½	15½	15½+	⅛
1	⅜	Rel Grp wt		7	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	Rem Ar .80a	7	15	13⅛	13	13⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	Rep NY .88	5	8	24⅛	24	24 +	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	ReschCtl .08	21	22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
24⅛	14	Resistflx .50	7	30	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2	Resrtsintl A	6	14	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
2⅞	1	Rest Assoc		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
1⅞	1¼	RET Inc Fd		2	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
41	35⅛	RET pf4.38		5	39⅛	39	39⅛+	⅛
2⅛	⅜	Re Noreco		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	RH Med Svc	6	1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
5⅛	2⅜	Riblet Prod		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
18	10½	Riley Co	6	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
37⅛	28½	RioAlgm 1	15	1	34½	34½	34½—	½
21¼	6½	RisdonM .36	14	27	17⅛	17¼	17½	
8⅛	5	RLC Corp	14	52	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
29⅛	17⅛	Robintech	17	7	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞+	⅛
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10½	8⅛	Rockway .88	8	1	10½	10½	10½	
4½	2½	Rosmor Cp		7	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
3-16	1-32	Rossmor wt		10	1-32	1-32	1-32—1-32	
3	2⅛	RPS Prod	13	2	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
2½	1⅛	RSC Indust	10	2	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
4	3	Ruddick Cp	11	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2½	1	Rusco Ind		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
22⅛	13	Russell .80	5	13	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
10	5⅛	Rust Cft .40	7	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25⅛	19¼	RyanH .40	15	22	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
S								
8	3½	SaffranSy A	7	18	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
15⅛	10½	Salem .10t	5	1	11¼	11¼	11¼+	⅛
19⅛	15	Sambos .32	12	204	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
10¼	9½	SDie G pf.90		6	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅛
34⅛	30⅛	San JW 2.60	8	9	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛+	1⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Sargent Ind	9	20	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
8⅞	5⅛	SaundrL .24	5	3	8⅛	8½	8⅛+	⅛
8¼	6⅛	Schenult .60	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5¼	Schrader .30	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Sci Mgt .09e		5	2	2	2 +	⅛
18⅛	10¼	Sci Atlanta	13	19	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
26⅛	20½	Scopeln .25e	4	3	25⅛	25¼	25¼—	⅛
17	10¼	Scrivner .60	4	3	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	11	6	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
1⅛	½	Seaport Co	8	6	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
10⅛	5⅜	SeasnAll .20	7	26	10½	9⅞	10⅛+	½
2	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		56	1½	1¼	1⅜	
23⅛	13½	SelisLtz 1.20	6	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Servo Corp	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2	1	Servotr .10r		1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SG Sec .51e		49	2	1⅛	1⅞+	⅛
15½	12⅞	SG Se pf1.70		2	15	15	15	
4⅛	2⅜	SheerS .15e	8	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12¼	7⅞	Shawln .50b	12	11	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
13⅞	7⅛	ShearH .20e	4	42	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
4½	2⅜	Shelter Res		34	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
33	23½	Shnandh Oil	47	42	27⅛	26⅛	27 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Shopwell In		5	3	3	3	
15	12½	Showboi .80	5	15	13½	13	13⅛—	⅛
14	10⅛	Sitcolnd .50	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Sigma .15e	8	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4½	3	SikesCo A		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1½	Simplex Ind		4	3	3	3	
10¼	7⅛	SkyCity .05r	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
3	⅛	SMD Ind	5	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2½	Solitron		21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13	6⅛	Sonder Brdc	5	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Sorg Paper		9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
20¼	12⅛	Soundsn .40	17	46	18⅛	18	18⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	SoesiCap .60	12	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
102⅛	99	SCE pf8.96		2	101	101	101 —	1
25	23⅛	SC 6.8pf 2.21		19	26	25⅛	26	
16⅛	14¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		2	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
14⅛	13	SC 4.7pf 1.19		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅞	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
61	48⅛	SouRoyl 1.20	17	6	59⅛	59	59⅛	
16⅛	9	Sowest Airl	7	19	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
3⅛	2⅜	SwtGFin .10	7	24	3⅛	3½	3½	
6⅛	4¼	Specty Rest	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8¼	6⅛	Spector .10e		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
2	1	Speizmn Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8½	3⅛	Spencer .04e		63	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
9⅛	6½	Spen cr F.32	3	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
7⅛	⅜	Splen'ex .48	15	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Std Metl .30r	8	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	9	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8⅞	3⅛	StdPac Corp	8	27	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
26⅛	15⅛	StdProd 1.70	5	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	StdShrs .40r		2	26⅛	25	26 —	½
13⅛	10¼	StarSup .48	4	3	11	11	11 —	⅛
18⅛	15¼	StarrlHo .30	11	14	19	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
12⅞	7⅛	Steelmt .23r	5	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
10	7¼	STP Cp .40s	11	9	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
10½	7⅛	StrutW .20e	9	16	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
		SueAnn .20	8	10	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
4½	3⅛	SunCityl .25	8	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	Sun Elec .48	10	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
9⅛	5⅜	Sunair .30a	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Supercr .10e	4	1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
8	4½	Supindl .12b	8	3	5	5	5	
5½	3⅛	Sup Surg Mr	14	6	5	5	5 +	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Supronics		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1⅞	Susquhana		33	2⅛	2⅛	2¼ +	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Susquhan pf		2	8	8	8	
38⅛	15¼	SW Ind	9	21	37½	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
7	4⅞	Synaloy .14r	5	2	6	6	6 +	⅛
36⅛	28⅛	Symtex .40	14	407	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛+	⅜
19⅛	16⅛	Sysco Cp .28	7	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	System Eng		12	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
T								
15¼	12⅛	Tandy Brnd	15	77	13¼	13	13⅛+	⅛
1⅛	11-16	Tech Sym		5	1	1	1 +1-16	
3⅛	1⅜	Techcl Tape	5	11	3	3	3 +	⅛
5½	2⅜	Techlrl .10e	6	3	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+	⅛
19⅛	17	Telon R .20a	15	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
7	3⅛	TeleCom Cp	6	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅛	8½	Teleflex .32t	12	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
⅛	⅛	Telex Cp wt		7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Tonna Corp		21	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅞	Tenneco wt		14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	TennFS .40e		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Teradyn Inc	149	12	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	
13⅛	9⅞	TerraC .60a	4	59	12⅛	12	12	
5⅛	2⅛	TesoroPt wt		31	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
5½	2⅜	Texstar .22t	9	4	4	3⅞	4	
17⅛	10⅛	Textron wt		19	16⅛	16	16⅛	
11	8½	Tiffanyl .20	4	4	9	9	9 —	⅛
5⅛	3	Timpte Ind	17	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
16¼	11⅛	Tokheim .40	7	19	14	13½	13½	
108	99	TolEd pf 8		z100	105	104½	105 +	⅛
48½	43	TolEd pf4.25		z25	46½	45½	46½—	⅛
12⅞	8⅞	Torin Cp .60	29	8	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	TotalP-l NA	10	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Town Cntry		9	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
14½	4⅛	Tracor Inc	9	9	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞+	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Trans Lux		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Trico Ind	8	26	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	
4⅛	3	Tubos Mex	6	44	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
6⅞	3	Tufico .20e	13	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅛	9½	Turbodyne	12	55	15¼	15	15⅛	
U								
18⅞	14⅛	U&I 1.20e	7	3	17⅞	17½	17½	
5⅛	3	UIP Cp .16	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	4¼	Un Asbestos	32	48	4⅞	4 9-16	4⅞+	5-16
6½	7-16	UnBrand wt		65	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	U Piece Dy		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	UnRltT .75e	9	69	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		28	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12	8⅛	US Filtr .34	8	55	10½	10¼	10⅛	
7	3½	US LsgRl E		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	3½	USNat Rsrc	4	63	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
3¼	1⅛	US Radium		33	3⅛	3¼	3⅛+	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	US Redu .40	5	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
15⅞	7	USRbR .60a	6	3	10	10	10	
27¼	18	Unitek .24	14	x3	24½	24¼	24¼—	⅛
15⅛	10½	Unity Buy S	7	13	14⅛	13⅞	14 +	⅛
3	⅜	Univ Contnr		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅞	4¼	UnivRs .08e	9	29	6⅛	6½	6½	
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .36	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	UnvSav .44	6	5	8½	8½	8½	
4⅞	2⅞	URS Cp .10e	9	35	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	UV Ind wt		87	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
V								
10⅛	8⅛	Valmac .70	3	4	11⅛	11¼	11⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1½	ValuLin .01e		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	VanDorn .40	9	40	8½	8¼	8¼+	½
12⅛	4¼	Varo Inc	5	71	9	8⅞	8⅞	
10⅛	6½	Veecoins .22	18	12	11	10⅞	11 +	½
29⅛	14⅛	VermtA .40b	13	28	30½	29	29⅛+	1⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Vernitron	13	165	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
2½	1	Vertipil Inc		2	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
5⅛	2½	Vesely Co	26	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2⅛	1	Viking Genl		42	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	119	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Voplex .68		5	10½	10¼	10½+	½
5⅛	1⅛	Vulcan Corp	26	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
11¼	6⅛	Vulc Inc .36	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
16¼	11	VulcInc pf 1		2	13½	13¼	13½+	⅛
W								
7¼	3⅞	WabMg .10a	7	8	7	6¼	7 +	¼
9⅛	7⅛	Wacknht .40	7	3	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
14½	8⅛	WagnrEl .48	13	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
3¼	2¼	Walnoco Oil	8	81	3⅛	2⅞	3 +1-16	
23½	14⅞	WalcoN .40b	7	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	WallacS .20e	5	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
20	10⅛	WangLb .10	15	41	13⅞	13⅜	13½+	⅛
13⅛	13	Wang Lab B		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
5¼	2	Wards Co	16	3	4	4	4 —	⅛
7⅛	3	WarC pfC.05		2	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
32½	21¼	WasPstB .50	12	11	31¾	31½	31½	
16⅛	14¼	WRIT 1.30	11	7	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
3½	1⅛	Weiman Co	56	27	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
11¼	7¼	WestChP .40	8	24	11⅞	11¼	11⅞+	⅜
10⅞	9⅛	Westarn Ptl	15	93	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
6½	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	9	2	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
9¼	6¼	WstFinl .15a	5	32	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
1½	½	WstPac I wt		30	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
7	4½	Whitaker .34	12	1	6	6	6	
3¼	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	5	21	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
27¼	14⅛	Whiting 1.30	6	10	24⅛	23⅞	24	
1⅛	⅜	Whittakr wt		11	⅜	⅜	⅜—1-16	
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	6	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1½	Willcx Gibb		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅞	6½	Wmhous .20	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	WilsonBr .30	8	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
16⅞	10⅞	Winkimn .60	6	2	15¾	15¾	15¾—	⅛
5⅛	3	Wood Ind		17	4¼	4	4¼+	⅜
11⅛	6	Worcest Ctl	7	5	7½	7½	7½	
6½	3½	Wratner Cp	14	2	4⅛	4½	4½—	¼
1⅛	⅜	Wright Har	11	11	1	15-16	1 +1-16	
6	2⅞	WTC Air .10		29	4¼	4	4⅛+	⅛
21⅛	15½	WUI Inc .60	7	17	19½	19¼	19⅛+	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	WyleLab .28	9	14	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
11¼	7	Wynnln .15e	8	8	9⅞	9¼	9⅛+	¼
12	9½	WymBn .50a	9	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
X								
20⅛	13	Xonics Inc	43	26	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞+	1⅛
Y								
4½	3	YooHoo .10e	10	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Z								
12	4½	Zimmr Hom	20	65	11	9¾	9¾—	1⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 22, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
16515	Abby Glen	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
34965	Abitibi	$18	12½	12⅞	
1100	Acklands	$10⅛	10¾	10¾—	¼
216	Agnico E	435	435	435	
1000	Agra Ind A	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
21280	Alta Gas A	$12⅞	10¼	12⅞	
450	Alta Nat	$25⅛	25	25 +	⅛
100	Algo Cent	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
500	Alminex	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
200	Argus C pr	$15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
2450	Alco A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
2050	BP Can	$10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
2575	Banister C	$10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
12852	Bank N S	$41½	40¼	41 +	¼
1100	Baton B	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
10342	Bell Canad	$46⅛	46⅛	46½	
687	Bnh Cop A	$13⅛	13½	13⅛	
1200	Block Bros	400	400	400 —	5
2425	Bovis Cor	85	85	85 —	2
2550	Bralor Res	240	239	240 +	3
300	Bramalea	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
4200	Brameda	173	165	165 —	5
2300	Brenda M	$8	7¾	8 +	⅛
39800	Bridger	$5½	5	5¼+	⅛
720	BC Forest	$22⅛	22¾	22¼+	⅛
650	BC Phone	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
9999	Brunswk	$5	495	5 —	⅛
300	Budd Auto	$5⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
293	Burns Fds	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
4700	Cad Frv	$10	10	10	
8435	Cal Pow A	$29⅛	29¼	29⅛—	⅛
890	Camflo	$9⅛	9¼	9¼—	⅛
1415	Campau A	$5	5	5 +	5
9500	C Nor West	$8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
1600	C Pakrs C	$23	23	23	
750	Can Perm	$18	17¾	18	
10530	C Tung	320	310	315 —	5
400	C Cablesy	$15	15	15	
2000	Cdn Cel	$7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
100	CGE	$28½	28½	28½	
22453	Cl Bk Com	$28⅛	27¾	28	
3791	Cdn Tire A	$48⅛	47⅞	48 +	⅛
13	Candel Oil	$12⅞	10½	12⅞—	⅛
700	Cassiar	$5⅛	6⅛	6¾	
1823	Celanese	$5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
2750	Chieftan D	$9⅛	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
720	C Holiday I	290	290	290 —	5
3450	Con Bldg	240	228	230 —	20
6900	Con Distrb	375	350	375 +	10
7261	Cons Gas	$11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
3353	Con Fardy	400	390	390 —	10
2600	Conwest	380	375	375	
2870	Crelsmt	$5⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
300	Crush Intl	$10¼	10¼	10¼+	¼
10873	Cyprus	$11⅞	10¾	10¾—	⅛
3475	Denison	$56⅛	55½	56⅛+	1⅛
1750	Dicknsn	$5⅛	490	5⅛+	22
3770	Dofasco A	$27⅞	27⅜	27⅞+	⅛
1060	Dom Store	$15⅞	15⅛	15⅞—	⅛
2650	D Textile A	$8⅛	8½	8⅛	
70	Du Pont	$13½	13½	13½—	½
550	Dylex L A	$7	7	7	
18013	East Mal	212	193	200 —	5
900	Electro A	390	385	385	
100	Emco	$8⅛	8⅛	8½	
15251	Falcon C	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
2225	Falcon	$47	40½	40½	
200	Fed Ind A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
500	Francana	$7½	7½	7½+	⅛
200	Fraser A	$23½	23½	23½+	⅛
200	G Distrb A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
7350	Gnt Mascl	136	132	135	
9700	Gibraltar	$8	7⅞	8	
1400	Granduc	172	166	172 —	3
300	Gt Oil Sds	$5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
1050	GL Paper	$31½	31½	31⅛—	⅛
300	Gt W Life	$54½	54	54½+	½
373	Greyhnd	$17½	17½	17½—	¼
200	Guar Trst	$6⅛	6¼	6¼—	¼
1800	Hambro C	255	250	250 —	5
100	Harlequin	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5520	Hawker S	$7⅛	7	7 +	⅛
3393	Hayes D A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2000	H Bay Co	$19⅛	19⅛	19½	
1882	Hur Eri A	$23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
2300	IAC	$18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
335	Inland Gas	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2200	Int Mogul	225	220	225 —	14
9175	Intpr Pipe	$14	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
1200	Inv Grp A	$7⅛	7½	7½	
150	Jannock	$6	6	6	
5490	Kaiser Re	$11⅛	11½	11⅛—	⅛
810	Kaps Tran	190	185	185 —	5
435	Kelsey H	$11⅛	11	11 +	⅛
2666	Kerr A A	$12	11⅛	12 +	⅛
14300	Koffler A	485	470	485 +	10
423	Labatt A	$16½	16½	16½	
1100	Lacana	380	375	375 +	5
5330	LOnt Cem	400	390	400 +	5
1012	Lob Co A	475	475	475	
4200	Lob Co B	475	470	470	
450	Loeb M	310	310	310	
726	Mclan H A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10285	MB Ltd	$22	21½	22 +	⅛
200	M Lf Mills	$27⅜	27½	27½—	⅛
1600	Margmi A	$17	17	17 —	⅛
300	McGraw H	490	480	480	
7780	Moore	$47⅞	47¼	47¼	
7000	Murphy	$5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
500	Nat Trust	$15¼	15⅛	15¼	
7919	Noranda A	$37½	36⅞	37⅛+	1
5006	Norcen	$12⅞	12¾	12¾—	⅛
4260	NTecm B w	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+	⅛
1150	Nowsco W	$16½	16¼	16⅛+	⅛
1400	OSF Ind	375	365	375	
3300	Orchen A	275	270	275 +	10
1256	Oshawa A	490	485	490	
16810	Pamour A	310	280	295 +	10
6280	PanCan P	$22¾	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
200	Patino N V	$14	14	14	
1040	Pembin A	365	365	365 +	10
700	Pembin B	330	330	330	
707	Petrofina	$19⅜	19⅜	19⅜+	⅛
1420	Pine Point	$33	32¾	32¾—	⅛
3300	Pitts C	$5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
845	Placer	$24¼	24	24⅛+	⅛
2500	Que Sturg	115	110	115	
712	Redpath A	$25	24¾	25 +	⅛
2100	Reed Osir A	$7	7	7 +	⅛
250	Reichhold	$24	24	24	
780	Revnu Prp	77	77	77 +	3
7234	Shell Can	$16⅛	16¼	16¼—	⅛
5300	Sherritt A	$6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
2050	Siebens	$11¾	11½	11½—	½
53475	Simpsons	$6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
675	Simpson S	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
500	Slater Stl	$8¾	8½	8¾	
200	Talcorp	$7¾	7⅛	7¾	
5750	Southm A	$24½	24¼	24½+	⅜
345	St Brodcst	$8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
11067	Stelco A	$30¼	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
410	Steep R	210	210	210 +	5
14300	Sundale O	$11½	11¼	11⅛	
10	Tara	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
792	Teck Cor A	390	385	390	
249	Teck Cor B	310	310	310	
21	Teledyne	490	490	490 —	35
100	Tex Can	$27¼	27¼	27¼+	¼
2500	Thom N A	$13⅛	13¼	13¼+	⅛
28447	Tor Dm Bk	$18⅞	18⅛	18⅞+	⅛
524	Tor Star B	$18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
4175	Traders A	$13¾	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
5510	Trans Mt	$10½	10¼	10½+	⅛
19775	TrCan PL	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
110	Un Carbid	$23	23	23 —	⅛
2122	UGas A	$7¾	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5100	Union Oil	$10½	10½	10½+	⅛
1000	U Keno	$7½	7½	7½—	⅛
9700	U Siscoe	$8⅛	8½	8⅛+	⅛
1100	Upp Can	110	107	110	
500	Vestgron	$15	15	15 +	⅛
2690	Voyager P	$12	11¾	11¾—	⅛
150	Weldwod	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	
3400	Wstburne	$10¾	10½	10½—	⅛
9700	West Mine	420	415	415	
300	Westnhse	$22⅞	22½	22½—	½
1675	Weston	$17⅞	17	17¼+	¼
1972	Wlllroy	113	113	113 +	1
770	Woodwd A	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
3600	Yk Bear	250	229	250 +	20
1000	Yukon C	157	157	157 +	13

Total sales 2,762,627 shares

Closing Prices April 21, 1976

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
120	Algoma	$25¾	26⅛	26⅛	
635	Asbestos	$29	28⅛	29 +	⅛
3830	Bank Mont	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
2700	Basic Res	$10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
205	Bombard	260	260	260	
380	Can Cement	$11¼	11¼	11¼+	¼
11350	Canron	$22	21⅞	22	
2473	Con Bath	$37⅛	37½	37½+	⅛
500	Fncl Col	205	205	205 —	5
106	Gaz Metro	$6½	6½	6½	
114	MLW-Wrth	$14	14	14	
208	Molson A	$17½	17½	17½+	¼
900	Power Cp	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
826	Price Co	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
6397	Royal Bank	$29⅛	29½	29⅛—	⅛
1200	Roy Trust A	$22¾	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛

Total sales 707,741 shares.

Currency Rates

April 22, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L It	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6650	4.8720	105.92*	57.55*	30.15y	—	6.8840*	108.32*	44.7250*
Brussels (c)	39.0	70.716	15.388	8.358	4.3665*	14.5325	—	15.4455	6.4925
Frankfurt	2.5295	4.6435	—	54.42*	2.863x	94.54*	6.509*	100.53*	42.28*
London (z)	1.8230	—	4.615	8.495	1,605	4.3675	70.85	4.5990	11.006
Milan	893.0	1620.50	352.25	191.43	—	332.70	22.8975	353.78	148.75
Paris	4.66750	8.46625	184.130*	—	5.2410x	173.975*	11.9725*	184.925*	77.845*
Zurich	2.5292	4.6145	98.56*	54.18*	0.2838*	94.16*	6.46*	—	42.1*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.02575; Escudo: 29.605; Israeli £: 7.67; Peseta: 67.285; Schilling: 18.13; Sw. krona: 4.3964; Yen: 299.65; Belgian financial franc: 40.095; Canadian $: 0.9831; Hong Kong $: 4.9345.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

New Issue
April, 1976

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.



European Economic Community

US-$ 500,000,000

7½% Notes of 1976/1979

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)

Commerzbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Credit Suisse White Weld
Limited

Kidder, Peabody International
Limited

Manufacturers Hanover
Limited

Société Générale

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)
Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
Limited

CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Formal headwear
8 Pavement
15 O.K., as some spell it
16 Slumlike condition
17 Polish
19 Plant
20 Blood trunks
21 Penna. city
22 Summer time
23 Medicinal places
25 Letter
26 Soft and wet
30 Mil. ranks
32 Distinctive atmosphere
33 Fish
36 Digital computer
40 Minute
43 Auto dud
44 Pierce
45 "Guilty" or "innocent," e.g.
46 Pigeon pea
48 Prospector's adviser
50 Cry of disgust
53 Orders for supplies: Abbr.
56 —— the hay
57 Drinks
59 Summer headwear
61 Farm animal
64 Ravel
67 Apprentice
68 Gather, as alumni
69 Scenery
70 Slander

DOWN

1 Military-day closer
2 Spread
3 Ship's front
4 With it
5 Drink —— of water
6 Turn —— cheek
7 Safekeeping: Abbr.
8 Composers' org.
9 Sty sound
10 Old Russian coin
11 Strong emotion
12 Passage of old
13 Asian lemur
14 Grove components
18 Some turns: Abbr.
22 Phoned
24 Dither
26 Coherent
27 Part of Q.E.D.
28 Cockney pains
29 Safecracker
31 Retort angrily
34 Zodiac unit
35 Rail bird
37 In a poor way
38 To —— (exactly)
39 Russian ruler
41 Like a wing
42 Distributes again
47 Reduce
49 Becomes interested
50 Treaties
51 Look up to
52 Blood: Prefix
54 Famous captain
55 Upper-classman: Abbr.
58 Point of land
60 Book of hours
61 Broadway musical
62 Table scraps
63 Jollity
65 Navy unit: Abbr.
66 Wind direction: Abbr.

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Showers	MADRID	10	50	Rain
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Clear	MILAN	21	70	Clear
ANKARA	14	57	Cloudy	MONTREAL	18	64	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	64	Cloudy	MOSCOW	10	50	Clear
BEIRUT	20	68	Cloudy	MUNICH	5	41	Rain
BELGRADE	20	68	Clear	NEW YORK	16	61	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	Cloudy	NICE	17	63	Clear
BRUSSELS	9	48	Clear	OSLO	9	48	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	16	61	Cloudy	PARIS	13	55	Clear
BUDAPEST	16	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE	4	39	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	ROME	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Snow flurries	SOFIA	17	63	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Overcast	TEHRAN	23	73	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	70	Cloudy
FLORENCE	19	66	Cloudy	TUNIS	22	72	Clear
FRANKFURT	9	48	Clear	VIENNA	7	45	Cloudy
GENEVA	19	66	Clear	WARSAW	5	41	Cloudy
HELSINKI	6	43	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	25	77	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	18	64	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Overcast				
LISBON	14	57	Cloudy				
LONDON	11	52	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 22, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $7.30
(d) (AEIF) Trusticor Int'l Fd $8.64
Austral. Select Fd $0.23 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF303
— (d) Conbar SF734
— (d) Grobar SF539
— (d) Stockbar SF878
(w) Bruninvest $13.74
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd $12.67
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd $4.99
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd $7.34

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $14.15
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.68
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,137
(d) Caribico Open-End $124.70
(d) Citadel Fund $3.22
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd $840.46
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. $7.89
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. $12.58
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $8.86

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec SF574
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF72
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF68
— (d) Energie-Valor SF81.50
— (d) Ussec SF667
— (d) Europa-Valor SF129.75
(d) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.36

(w) D.G.G. $39.63
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $12.57
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd $12.38
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,029

DET INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM22.00
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond DM78.00

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $17.23
— (w) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr. $51.71
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.13
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $26.69
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $11.92
(d) Fiducem BF967
(w) First Intern'l Fd $124.99
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $13.82
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $38.85
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $93.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $27.38
(w) Fonsciex Issue Pr. SF1,758
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF77.36
(d) Fonditalia $9.85
(d) Fund of Nations $5.76
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $0.74
(w) Future Australia Fd Aus.$8.14

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $12.15
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $27.32
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.00
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $7.82
(w) Hausmann Bridge. NV $6.833
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $36.57
(d) Icofund $9.91
(d) Interfin SF284.75
(d) Interfund S.A. $5.52
(w) Intermarket Fund $108.96
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $23.35
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.50
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $40.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $8.16
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $7.13
(r) Japan Growth Fund $15.65
(d) Japan Selection Fund $50.14
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $15.57

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine East. Trust $52.14
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $43.36
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $16.43

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,642
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $11.14
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $19.48
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold $29.35

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
— (w) LeBT Multi-way Fd SF419
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF354
(w) Luxfund $18.93
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.55
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.73
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $3.24
(w) N.A.M.F. $63.99
(w) Nippon Fund $42.1069
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund $8.47
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd $8.74
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $5.89
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $22.33
(d) Renta Fund LF2,063
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF1,040
(d) Rentinvest LF867
(d) Safe Fund $4.82
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.44
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF50.15
Share Realty N.V. $15.28
Share International N.V. $4.63

SEPBO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.74

S.M.G. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund SF24.12
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.68
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. $7.54
(w) SMH Special Fund DM93.60

SOFID GROUPE GENEVE:
— (r) Parfon Sw. M. Est. SF1,560.50
— (r) Securswiss SF940
(d) Soros Fund $204.41
(w) Star Fund $4.57

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF482.50
— (d) Intervalor SF98.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF273.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF214.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select SF80.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF96.25
(w) Talent Global Fund $5.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $28.35
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $26.12
(w) Transpacific Fund $19.44

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF36
— (d) Bond Invest SF70.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF78.75
— (d) Euit Europe Sh SF117.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF90.50
— (d) Globinvest SF67.50
— (d) Pacific Invest SF77.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF154
— (d) Safit South. Afr Sh SF172
— (d) Sima Swiss Br. Est SF178.50

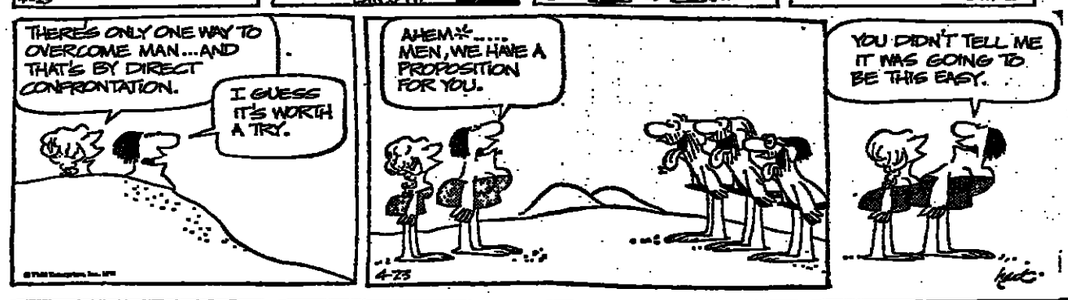
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM16.20
— (d) Europafonds DM22.50
— (d) Unifonds DM21.00
— (d) Unirenta DM41.70
— (d) Unispecial I DM82.95
(w) United Can. Inv. Fd $3.17
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd $12.45
(w) Western Growth Fd $6.19
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,372.71
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,536.85
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $426.34
(w) Worldwide Securities $44.77
(w) Worldwide Special $3,579.85

DM — Deutsche Mark; " — Ex-dividend: ‡ — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices: a — Asked; b — bid. Change F/F $10 to $1 per unit.

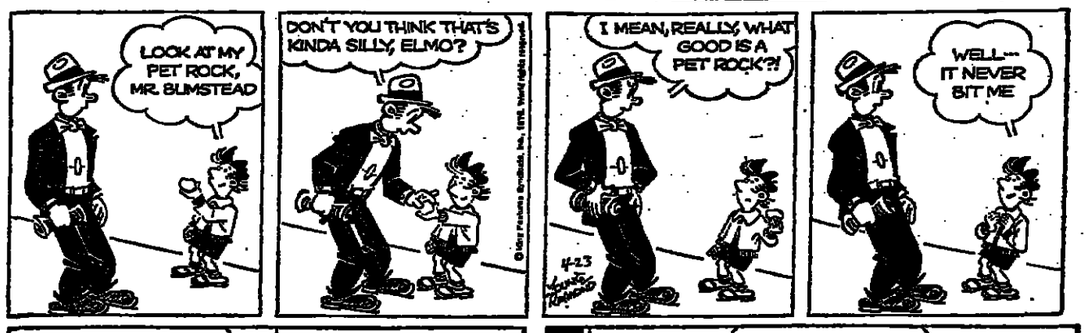
PEANUTS



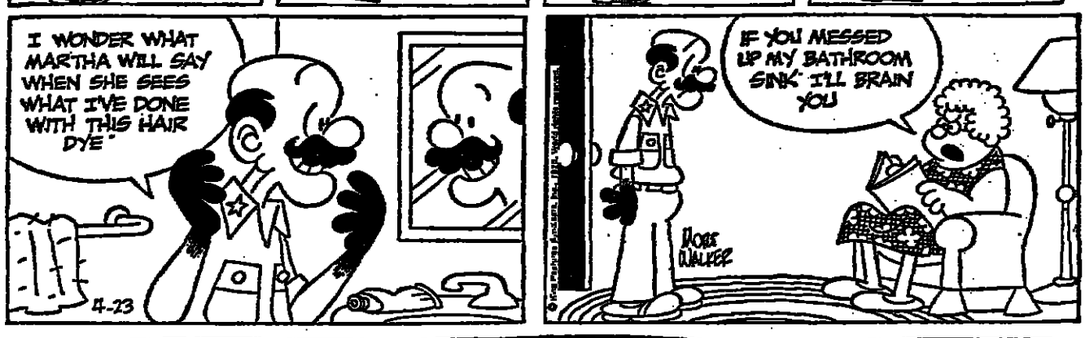
B.C.



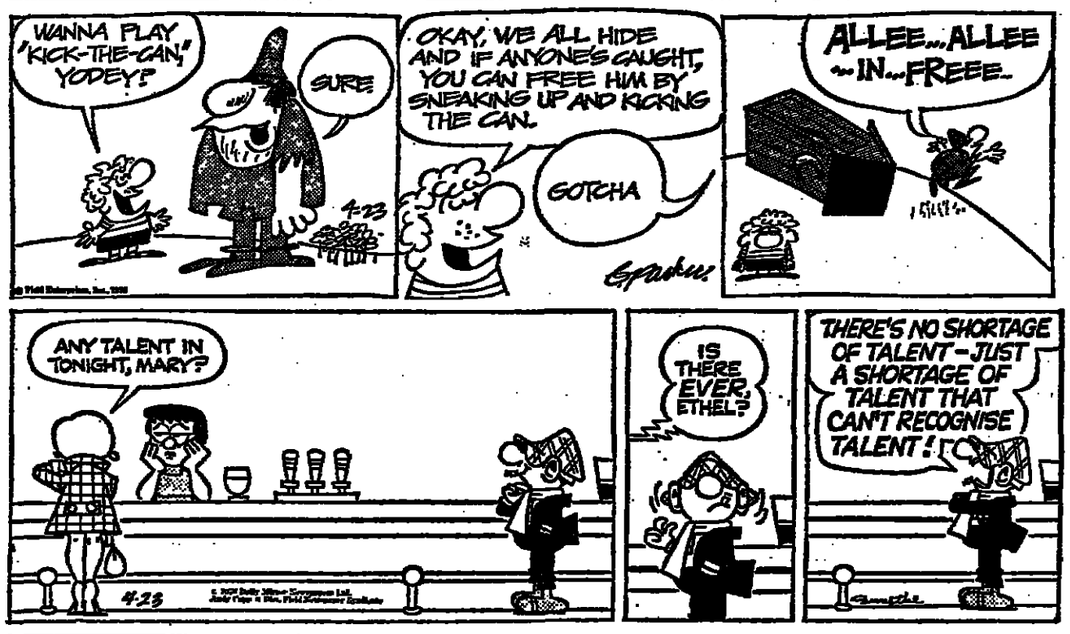
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VALIA

DOORE

CIMTRE

GORUBE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE ○○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOUTH TONIC DEPUTY PREACH
Answer: What the robber turned boxer took—THE COUNT

DENNIS THE MENACE



"BOY, IF SHE HAD A BROTHER, I'D SURE FEEL SORRY FOR HIM."

BOOKS

THE SOUND OF TWO HANDS CLAPP

By Kenneth Tynan. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 256 pp.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE piece I like best in "The Sound of Two Hands Clapping" is a description of Laurence Olivier working himself into the role of "Othello." "If I take it on," he said, "I don't want a witty, Machiavellian Iago. I want a solid, honest-to-God NCO (non-commissioned officer)." No English actor in this century, he pointed out, had succeeded in the part, because the play belonged to Iago. He was the bullfighter and Othello the bull. It was necessary, then, to reconceive the two characters, and this "rewriting" of the play tells us a great deal about acting and even more about Laurence Olivier.

John Dexter, the director, and Olivier took their cue from an essay on the play by the English critic F.R. Leavis. Othello was to be "essentially narcissistic and self-dramatizing . . . a pompous, word-spinning, arrogant black general . . . a man too proud to think he could ever be capable of anything as base as jealousy. When he learns that he can be jealous, his character changes. The knowledge destroys him, and he goes berserk."

Notice how a relatively mono-lithic part has been subtilized for the play's star, how Othello has been emancipated from his noble simplicity and promoted to all the sophisticated vices. Olivier-Othello rolls his eyes in outright mockery of the black stereotype; he is ironical at the expense of whites. He showers them with his erotic self-congratulation. When he speaks about his adventures among the cannibals, he manages to give the word "anthrophagi" a sardonic inflection, as if to imply that the Europeans listening to him are unworldy enough to make a fuss about a mere regional eccentricity.

When the germ of doubt has been planted in Othello's mind and he soliloquizes, "Why did I marry?" Olivier stresses the "I," as if to say why did I stoop to this barbaric Northern practice? It is unworthy of a hero, too narrow in conception for the likes of me. His ego cushions him for awhile against his anger, giving Olivier time to explore the full range of the character. Iago, in this version, has been impotent for years, and his hatred of Othello's rich sexuality strengthens his motivation, as well as adding another note of irony to the play. When the charismatic Othello finally falls into Iago's hands, we feel the force of this fall that much more. Sexual arrogance is punished as a vulgar form of hubris.

A different sort of piece is Tynan's chronicle of Nichol Williamson's solo performance before President Richard Nixon at the White House. While Olivier approaches a part through his intelligence, Williamson seems to punish himself, physically, until he is left with everything superficial in his personality. What is left, the unshakable core of his being, offers a peculiar, desperate authenticity on what he does. Williamson's work strikes me as a kind of personal salvation, a working up of the self until it is ready, a conjuring of anger and energy as all-purpose emotions. Tynan, the artist invokes, is Dionysian; with Williamson, they seem to be indistinguishable, their relationship almost accidental.

The deeper Tynan gets into drama, the better he is. When he stays on the surface, as he does in writing of Max Beerbohm, Ethel Merman and Noel Coward, he sounds callow and even gushy. Sometimes, when he is not funny, he would have us believe that English wit doesn't travel well, but I don't agree. As "Oh! Calcutta!" proves, English wit is not impeccable, but at one moment in the New Yorker piece, though, that fault becomes a virtue, for it captures the man. Having come to terms with the Oliviers' 5-year-old daughter Tamsin, who came upon a male dog and a female. When the little girl asked "Uncle Noel" what the dogs were doing, he said: "The front has suddenly gone missing, and the other one has very kindly offered to push him round to St. Dunstan's."

When Tynan writes about Lenny Bruce he is quite good, especially when delivering a moral homily. But when the subject of pornography descends into homilies on the evils of masturbation, Tynan seems to assume that "consenting adults" are creatures wholly innocent of society. His most recent pronouncement has to do with the future of erotic art. "I believe, not in sex films at all, but in full-length feature cartoons that show human beings in sexually provocative attitudes. This he envisions as a kind of inversion of Walt Disney, with human animals.

It is difficult to criticize Tynan's writing about bullfighting, since I remember seeing my first bullfight in Madrid fresh from reading Barnaby Conrad's book "Bull Fever," and to me then that one either likes or dislikes bullfighting, and arguments are about equally strong on either side. However, Tynan's enthusiasm for the matador Antonio Ordonez makes me suspect that "one was crying, and that one did feel embarrassed to be imposed upon.

The other pieces in "A Pleasure of Two Hands Clapping" are occasional. I could not share Tynan's enthusiasm for the work of his attempt to celebrate the British comedian Eric Morecambe, and his piece on Romain Gary rather unattractively praises that gentleman's work as if the author never suffered from overcoming a degree of self-admitted ambivalence. The most judicious Observer Will Be Found Wanting is a very clever pastiche of Tynan's own writing. It is devoted to a piece which appears to be one of the most uninviting cities in the world. On the other hand, the piece is full of the smacks of Tynan's contempt for the ordinary and his delight in the use of place-dropping.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	Z	O	V		S	I	M	A	S		A	M	O	S
R	I	M	E		G	R	I	M	P		M	A	T	E
M	O	O	N	S	H	I	N	E	R		A	R	O	W
S	N	O	U	T		S	U	N	Y	A	T	S	E	N
			S	I	G	H	T		E	D	I	E		
H	O	M	B	R	E		E	T	R	E		I	L	L
A	R	O	E		R	O	S	A		P	E	L	E	E
S	C	O	R	P	I	O		C	A	T	A	L	A	N
T	A	N	G	O		N	C	O	S		R	E	S	T
E	S	S		I	V	A	R		S	E	T	S	T	O
		T	A	L	E		E	P	O	C	H			
M	E	R	C	U	R	I	A	L		O	D	E	T	S
A	L	U	M		S	A	T	U	R	N	A	L	I	A
R	I	C	E		E	L	E	M	I		Y	O	R	K
Y	A	K	S		D	U	D	E	S		S	N	E	E

BRIDGE — By Alan

The bridge double-crosser is a technical offender. He makes a limited bid, and then overrules his partner who may have stretched his values a fraction on the assumption that he will have the final say.

In the diagramed auction South was content to play in two hearts. But when West persevered in diamonds and North strained to bid three hearts, South continued to game—a double-cross. Once he had passed two hearts, indicating no game interest, he should not have bid over three hearts.

South regretted his double-cross when West led a high diamond and the dummy appeared. It seemed that he was doomed to lose two diamonds, one club and at least one spade. The defense would take the first two tricks in diamonds, after which it would not help to make three spade tricks, which could be done if the suit broke evenly and West held the jack.

However, South saw a faint chance to show a profit by his double-cross. He hoped that West held exactly a doubleton ace of spades, exactly a doubleton ten of hearts, and was a routine follower of the second-hand-low rule-of-thumb.

West continued diamonds, and as East did not have the heart ten South was able to ruff in the closed hand. East should have ruffed with the eight, just in case West held the 10-9 doubleton of trumps, but it would not have helped him.

A low spade was led, and at this point an alert West would have put up the ace, since a long-term danger threatened. But he routinely played low, and the queen was played from dummy. In the circumstances the normal finesse of the jack was useless—if West held the spade jack the contract was doomed. When the queen of trumps were drawn, and the opponents obliged by playing low twice.

A spade was led and ruffed. A heart to West's ace, forcing a diamond return. After a diamond ruff South would have the rest of the club four from the dummy, and ruffed in his hand. With no more trumps to lead a club, in the end his partner had the queen. When South had that card, he would win the game together with 30 match points.

NORTH
♠ Q1054
♡ AKQJ
◇ 873
♣ A4

WEST (D) | EAST
♠ A6 | ♠
♡ 106 | ♡
◇ AKQJ52 | ◇
♣ K105 | ♣

SOUTH
♠ K73
♡ 97632
◇ 94
♣ Q76

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East
1 ◇	Dbl.	Pass
2 ◇	2 ♡	Pass
3 ◇	3 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond

هكذا من الأصل

Keep NL West Lead

Astros Score in 16th o Beat Dodgers, 1-0

...O HANDS

...TON, April 22 (UPI).—...uz singled with two out ...16th inning to drive in ...ilbourne and keep the ... Astros in first place in ...ional League West with a ...ory over the Los Angeles ... last night.

... the first two Astro bat... ...e out in the 16th, Mill... ...ined a single to left and ...ond to move into scoring ... for Cruz's game-ending ...liever Mike Barlow, who ... the game in the 16th, ... his second major ... victory by pitching out ...n after Ron Cey singled ...n Hale walked.

... yielding to relievers, ...pitchers J.R. Richard and ... John were locked in a ... duel through the first ...nings. At times good ...e plays bailed both out ...le.

...e third, Astro center... ...Cesar Cedeno made a ...atch of a leadoff liner by ...igers' Ivan Dejesus that ...ave gone for extra bases. ...ning later, rightfielder ...le snuffed out a Houston ... diving to come up with ...'s bases-loaded, two-out ... fly ball.

...rioles 5, Angels 1

...aheim, Calif., Jim Palmer ... only two hits in 8 2-3 innings as Baltimore posted a 5-1 victory over California.

Palmer, who gave way to Dyar Miller in the ninth, walked four and struck out five to bring his record to 3-1.

Ken Singleton's first home run of the year, a solid drive over the right-field fence, concluded a three-run first inning for Baltimore. The Orioles added two more runs in the second to chase Don Kirkwood, now 0-2. Paul Blair, who doubled and scored Baltimore's first run in the first inning, singled home a run in the second.

The Orioles' victory was only their second in eight decisions.

Palmer had a one-hitter going into the ninth, but he yielded a walk to Rusty Torres, a single by Jerry Remy, a fielder's choice and then a sacrifice fly by Bill Melton to lose his shutout. It was Melton's 11th RBI.

Tigers 7, A's 3

At Oakland, red-hot Willie Horton drove in three runs with his third homer of the season and Rusty Staub chipped in with his first in the American League to power Detroit to a 7-3 victory over Oakland.

Veteran left-hander Dave Roberts, like Staub a winter acquisition, went the distance for Detroit, spacing nine hits to gain his second victory in as many decisions.

Rookie Jerry Manuel drove in his first two major league runs with a single in the sixth and Dan Meyer accounted for the other Detroit run, also with a single, in the first.

Joe Rudi drove in two of the three Oakland runs with a single in the third and a sacrifice fly in the seventh. Mike Torrez gave up six hits and all seven Detroit runs in 5 2-3 innings and took his third loss in four decisions.

Braves 3, Giants 0

At Atlanta, right-hander Dick Ruthven, with surprise relief help from Andy Messersmith, picked up his third straight victory and batted in a run in a 3-0 triumph by Atlanta over San Francisco.

Ruthven, now 3-0, scattered six singles but bowed out in favor of Messersmith in the eighth inning when, with one out, the Giants put two on with a single and walk.

The Braves scored all of their runs in the second inning on a two-run bases-loaded single by Darrel Chaney, followed by Ruthven's run-scoring single.

Jim Barr, now 1-1, took the loss despite giving up only four hits in the six innings he worked. Ruthven, a former Phillie who came to the Braves last winter via the Chicago White Sox, struck out six and walked three.

...Thursday

...os Beat Cubs ...2-Day Game

...AGO, April 22 (UPI).—...li homered in his first ...ce at bat today to hit ...cycle in a 12-6 Montreal ...ictory over the Chicago ... the completion of a game ...d after six innings yes... ...ecause of darkness.

...xpos held an 11-3 lead, ...mers by Mike Jorgensen ...y White, when play was ...yesterday. Foli singled ...econd inning, doubled to ... two runs in the third ...led and was out at home ...ng an inside-the-park ...n in the first six innings.

... Fryman, who pitched ...ings yesterday, got his ...ictory against one loss, ...n Carrithers and Dale ... finishing. Geoff Zahn, ...s' starter, who was op... ...Wichita last night, took ...

... Cardenal and Steve ... homered for the Cubs.

...est Pleasure ...s $112,350 ...e Grass Stakes

...NGTON, Ky., April 22 ...Honest Pleasure, the odds... ...ite to win the May 1 Ken... ...Derby, needed only the ... a whip to run away with ...,350 Blue Grass Stakes ...t Keeneland, his final ...ion for the premier ...ce in the United States. ...Braulio Baeza sent the ...What a Pleasure to the ...mediately and led by as ...as six lengths in the ...ich. But Certain Roman ... run near the end, and ...aeza showed the whip ...st Pleasure to insure the ...

... Pleasure, carrying the ...d white colors of Bert ...e, was 1 1/2 lengths in ... Certain Roman at the ...ith Inca Roca another ...s back and 2 1/4 lengths ... of Proud Birdie.

...no one to press the pace, ... Pleasure completed the ...iles in 1:49 2/5, two full ... off the track record set ...nd Table 19 years ago ...tched by Numbered Ac... ...1972. The victory was ...Pleasure's ninth straight ... 10th in 12 career starts. ...his fourth victory this ...

...winner's purse of $73,027 ...Honest Pleasure's bank... ...$636,799. It was its third ...victory of 1976.

League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
	7	2	.778	—
	5	7	.714	1
	5	5	.500	2 1/2
	4	4	.500	2 1/2
	3	4	.429	3
	4	6	.400	3 1/2
Western Division				
	6	4	.600	—
	6	5	.545	1/2
	4	4	.500	1
	5	7	.417	2
...ity	3	5	.375	3
	3	7	.300	3

Wednesday's Games

...rk 10, Chicago 7.
...e 5, California 1.
...7, Oakland 3.

Thursday's Game

City at Milwaukee, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
...h	6	2	.667	—
...hia	5	3	.625	1/2
	6	6	.500	1 1/2
	4	5	.444	2
	4	6	.400	2 1/2
	3	5	.375	2 1/2
Western Division				
	8	5	.615	—
...s	6	4	.600	1/2
	6	4	.600	1/2
...ncisco	5	5	.500	1 1/2
...o	5	6	.455	2
...cles	2	8	.200	4 1/2

Wednesday's Games

...elphia 3, Pittsburgh 0.
...nati 5, San Diego 4.
...k 7, New York 4.
...real 12, Chicago 6.
... 3, San Francisco 0.
... 1, Los Angeles 0.

Thursday's Games

...al at Chicago.
...geles at Houston, n.

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego	010 201 000	4	8 1
Cincinnati	005 000 00x	5	11 1

Wehrmeister, Foster (3), Spillner (4), Metzger (7) and Kendall; Norman, Gullett (7), Eastwick (8) and Plummer. W—Norman (2-0). L—Wehrmeister (0-2).

Philadelphia	100 001 010	3	7 0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000	0	7 0

Underwood, McGraw (6) and Boone; Medich, Moose (9) and Sanguillen. W—Underwood (1-1). L—Medich (1-1). HR—Schmidt (5th).

(Suspended, 6 inns., darkness.)

Montreal	132	112—11	15 0
Chicago	200	100— 3	5 1

Fryman, Carrithers (6) and Foote; Zahn, Detlore (3), P. Reuschel (5), Schultz (8) and Swisher. HR—Jorgensen (3d), White (1st), Cardenal (2d), Swisher (2d).

New York	002 020 000	4	12 1
St. Louis	010 104 10x	7	12 2

Lolich, Lockwood (6), Hall (8) and Grote; Forsch, Wallace (5), Frisella (5), Rasmussen (6), Hrabosky (8) and Simmons. W—Rasmussen (2-1). L—Lolich (0-3). HR—Smith (2d).

San Francisco	000 000 000	0	6 1
Atlanta	030 000 00x	3	5 2

Barr, Moffitt (7) and Rader; Ruthven, Messersmith (8) and Pocoroba. W—Ruthven (2-0). L—Barr (1-1).

Los Ang.	000 000 000 000 000	0	9 0
Houston	000 000 000 000 001	1	12 0

John, Hough (8), Wall (14) and Ferguson; Richard, Forsch (10), Barlow (18) and Johnson. W—Barlow (2-0). L—Wall (0-1).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	000 200 023	7	7 2
New York	200 022 21x	10	17 1

Hamilton, Kucek (6), Barrios (7) and Varney; May, Lyle (9) and Munson. W—May (1-0). L—Hamilton (0-1). HR—Varney (1st), Chambliss (1st).

Baltimore	220 000 000	4	7 0
California	000 000 001	1	2 1

Palmer, Miller (9) and Hendricks; Kirkwood, Hartzell (2), Drago (8) and Herrmann. W—Palmer (3-1). L—Kirkwood (0-2) HR—Singleton (1st).

Detroit	200 004 000	7	9 0
Oakland	001 000 200	3	9 0

Roberts (2-0) and Freehan; Torrez, Todd (6), Abbott (8), Fingers (9) and Haney. L—Torrez (1-3). HR—Horton (3d), Staub (1st).



United Press International.

Jim Chones of NBA's Cavaliers, left, and Bullets' Nick Weatherspoon fight for ball.

Cowens' Skills Carry NBA Celtics to Victory

BOSTON, April 22 (UPI).—Dave Cowens scored 10 points and made three steals in the decisive third period, then the Boston Celtics fended off a Buffalo Braves charge late in the game to win, 107-98, in the opening game of their NBA Eastern Conference semifinal series.

Cowens netted 17 of his game-high 30 points in the second half as Boston bolted from a 55-51 half-time edge into a 15-point lead midway through the third period.

Bob McAdoo, who averaged 31 points a game in the regular season, scored but 16 for the Braves as Cowens dominated play under both baskets. The Boston center added 17 rebounds, seven assists and five steals.

Boston broke the game open with a 21-10 spurt to start the third period. Cowens had eight points and two steals in the fast-breaking span. When Buffalo called time out after 5:11 of the third, the Celtics had taken a 76-61 advantage.

Jo Jo White, who finished with 27 points, had four baskets in the third period. The Celtics led 84-76 going into the final quarter.

Bullets 109, Cavaliers 98

At Landover, Md., Clem Haskins came off the bench to spark a second-quarter rally and wound up with 22 points in leading Washington to a 109-98 victory over Cleveland and a 2-2 tie in their NBA Eastern Division semifinal playoff series.

The Bullets, playing their best basketball of the best-of-seven series, broke the game open in the third period when Cleveland suffered a dry spell of more than four minutes.

Nick Weatherspoon, in his first starting role of the year, got 19 points for the Bullets while Phil Chenier had 14.

Haskins, a guard in his ninth year in the NBA and with his third club, hit 10 of 14 shots from the floor in scoring his first points of the series.

Havlicek Hurt, May Miss Game

BOSTON, April 22 (UPI).—John Havlicek, the veteran who transforms Boston Celtics from a good team to a title contender, showed up at the team's practice on crutches today, dimming Boston's chances in the playoffs.

Havlicek was to undergo X-rays at a hospital later in the day.

Havlicek, who scored 23 points last night in the Celtics victory over the Buffalo Braves, is a "very doubtful starter" for tomorrow night's second game.

The Boston captain said he experienced some discomfort during last night's game but was able to play the entire game.

"He went home alright and he woke up this morning and couldn't put his leg on the floor," a team spokesman said.

ABA Playoff Tied 3-3

Nets Edge Spurs, 106-105

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 22 (UPI).—Larry Kenon dropped in two free throws with three seconds left last night to give San Antonio a 106-105 victory over New York that sent the ABA semifinal playoff series into a seventh and deciding game Saturday night in New York.

Julius Erving, who put on a spectacular 41-point performance for the Nets, fouled Kenon as he went up for a jump shot in the final seconds.

A desperation three-point play attempt by Erving failed as time ran out.

George Gervin led San Antonio with 37 points and grabbed 14 rebounds. Mike Gale added 20 points, while Billy Paultz had 19.

Kenon scored 19 points while grabbing a game-high 18 rebounds for the winners.

The Spurs outrebounded the Nets 58-44.

Besides being the game's high scorer, Erving captured 12 rebounds, blocked four shots and had a steal and an assist.

John Williamson added 20 points and six assists and Kim Bassett scored 12 points for the Nets.

Nuggets 108, Colonels 106

At Louisville, Ky., Chuck Williams, the defensive victim of Bird Averitt's 40 points Monday night, came back to score the winning basket at the buzzer as Denver edged Kentucky 108-106 and tied their ABA semifinal playoff at 2-2.

William lofted a 24-footer right after Jan Van Breda Kolff had threaded his way through the Kentucky defense for a tying layup with four seconds to play.

Denver was paced by its guard combination of Ralph Simpson, with 26 points, and Williams, with 20.

Rookie David Thompson, after a slow start, contributed 18 points for the Nuggets, while teammate Bobby Jones had 16 points and 18 rebounds.

Artis Gilmore's 22 points topped the Kentucky attack. Maurice Lucas was the game's leading rebounder, with 19.

U.S. Seeking Sanctions on Davis Cup Issue

By Tony Kornheiser

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT).—The U.S. Tennis Association has declared its intention to withdraw from Davis Cup competition if South Africa is expelled—or if no sanctions are placed on nations that default for political reasons.

These issues are expected to arise at the July meeting of the Davis Cup nations in London.

"Our position is that politics have no place in tennis," Stan Malless, the USTA president, said yesterday. "We feel we must stand up for this principle. If we are forced to withdraw, it will be a tragic thing, but not as tragic as using the Davis Cup as a political football."

The Davis Cup, which was started in 1900, is an annual elimination tournament conducted at various sites over a year. It is designed to produce a world-champion nation. The defending champion is Sweden. The United States has won the cup 23 times, but has been eliminated from the competition this year by Mexico.

One of the most prestigious events in tennis, the cup tournament has recently become a political battleground, centering on South Africa, which practices the racial segregation policy of apartheid.

In 1974, India defaulted in the final rather than compete against South Africa, which it considered racist. Last year, Colombia and Mexico also defaulted against South Africa for the same reason. And this year Mexico again defaulted against South Africa.

At the Davis Cup nations meeting in London last year, a resolution calling for the expulsion of South Africa was offered. But the United States threatened to withdraw if the resolution was approved. It was defeated, failing to get the necessary three-quarters majority of the 65 voting members.

This time the United States is going to the meeting with a strong stand against expelling South Africa and against countries seeking to politicize the cup.

'Sporting Competition'

"We're not aiming this at Mexico, but we can't allow politics into a sporting competition," Malless said. "Mexico has defaulted twice in a row now, and if it isn't suspended, or at least told that if it defaults again some sanction will be taken, then we'll withdraw from the Davis Cup.

"I think some of the stronger tennis-playing nations would withdraw with us. And what that would mean is that we'll still have a Davis Cup, but far less countries will enter it."

Malless said that the USTA had never received any advice on this matter from the State Department. He said he did not know if the other cup nations would accede to the USTA's conditions.

Soccer Is Scaling New Heights in U.S. With Help From Pele

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP).—On Sept. 27, 1974, the greatest soccer player the world has ever known announced his retirement from the game.

"I have scaled the mountaintop," said Pele, the "black pearl" of Brazil, the first man to score 1,000 goals, the first to score eight in a single game.

Six months later, Pele signed a $4.7-million contract to play three seasons with the New York Cosmos of the North American Soccer League.

"I looked around and noticed that America was the only country that did not have soccer as a major sport," Pele said. "This disturbed me. I thought I should try to bring soccer—the game that was my life—to greater stature in America.

"Really, I looked and saw another mountain to climb."

Pele, 35, is starting his second season with the Cosmos, a giant among players well below his standard of excellence, and soccer has taken on new life in the United States.

In preseason exhibitions, Pele and the Cosmos played before an average of 25,000 spectators a game. At Dallas, Pele drew 21,000. The next week, with Pele no longer around, Dallas played before 7,000. A sellout crowd of 9,400 turned out at Miami and in Seattle Pele attracted a crowd of 58,000.

"Pele has given us credibility, not just in America but all over the world," said Phil Woosnam, president of the North American Soccer League. "He has stimulated greater confidence in the future of the sport.

"Because of Pele, we are getting better players from other countries. Major corporations now are taking a positive attitude toward soccer in this country. They are becoming involved, either through direct input or through TV advertising.

"Pele is the catalyst in a real soccer boom."

Pelé's very presence has raised the caliber of play throughout the North American circuit.

"It has both positive and negative aspects," said Bob Rigby, the young Cosmos goalie. "Because he is in the lineup our whole team plays better. We don't want to look bad when we have the best player in the world on our side.

"On the other hand, the rival teams, knowing they are playing against Pelé, get all charged up, too. They play much better soccer against us than they do other teams. We're sky-high, they're sky-high."

Werner Roth, the Cosmos fullback, agreed and added that Pelé had brought greater pride and dignity to the other players.

"He has raised our sights toward a higher focal point," Roth said. "He has made us all feel we can reach for a higher standard . . . He is always ready to give advice. Even with players of the opposing team who may foul him, he will pat them on the back and put an encouraging word in their ear."

Foreign Teams to Play in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP).—Italy, England and Brazil will take part next month in the Bicentennial soccer cup tournament in the United States which is expected to draw attention in other countries.

In making the announcement, Gene Edwards, president of the U.S. Soccer Federation, which is sponsoring the tournament, said: "This will be the first time in 60 years organized soccer has been played here and that we will have the attention of the entire world on us."

U.S. soccer circles are hoping that a successful Bicentennial tournament will lead eventually to the United States being host for a future World Cup.

The Bicentennial tournament is scheduled to open May 28 in Washington, D.C., and end May 31 in New Haven, Conn.

'Cops' vs. 'Hit-Men' in Pro Hockey

Prosecutor Seeks Convictions, End of Brutality

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT).—Tonight the Philadelphia Flyers return to Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto where Roy McMurtry, the most valuable prosecutor in the Stanley Cup playoffs, is determined that the next great hockey coach shall not be Angelo Dundee.

Ever since their emergence as the Broad Street Bullies, the most controversial question in the National Hockey League has been whether or not the Flyers are good for the game. Perhaps the answer has really been yes all the time.

Now that three Flyers have been charged with assault, with a trial date to be set in June, the answer surely will be yes if Roy McMurtry, the attorney general in Ontario, obtains the convictions that presumably would jeopardize the NHL's acceptance of brutality as part of the game.

Professional Defenseman

Apologists contend that the NHL should police itself. But since the NHL has shown it's incapable of policing itself, somebody else has to try. That somebody is McMurtry, once an amateur defenseman himself, now a professional defenseman of hockey as it should be played.

Several months ago Dan Maloney of the Detroit Red Wings was charged with assault by McMurtry's office after trying to crack the ice at Maple Leaf Gardens with Brian Glennie's head.

Last week Don Saleski, Joe Watson and Mel Bridgman of the Flyers were charged with a total of five counts of assault and one count of brandishing a dangerous weapon (Saleski's hockey stick) following a playoff game in Maple Leaf Gardens that inspired 163 minutes in penalties.

Typically, the reaction of Clarence Campbell, the NHL president, was that McMurtry was picking on visiting players. To this, McMurtry mentioned that his office has filed "about 30" assault charges against amateur players in Ontario and has obtained "about a dozen" convictions.

Notorious Hit-Man

Even so, it would enhance the credibility of McMurtry's campaign if he were to arraign a Maple Leaf player. And a candidate exists—Kurt Walker, a rookie defenseman imported for the playoffs as a sparring partner for belligerent opponents, notably Dave Schultz, the Flyers' notorious hit-man.

"After all," Campbell said, "the Maple Leafs set the standard of conduct for the game, bringing that Kurt Walker up. Before the game was a couple of minutes old, Walker went out of his way to crosscheck Schultz, so Toronto's intentions of how they were going to play were quite obvious."

But if Campbell is so aware of the Maple Leafs' intentions, he also should be aware that those intentions wouldn't be necessary if Schultz and the other Flyer intimidators hadn't changed the philosophy of how to win hockey games. If that philosophy isn't destroyed soon, hockey will destroy itself.

Special Coach

Surely some NHL team will hire Dundee, the trainer of Muhammad Ali, as a special coach. That philosophy is why Walker, who couldn't make the Northeastern University varsity, is with the Maple Leafs now.

"He's not that great a skater," acknowledges a Maple Leafs spokesman, "but he's got a sense of competitiveness."

Walker also has a sense of lawlessness. In only five games with the Maple Leafs at the end of the regular season, the 6-foot-3-inch, 205-pound defenseman served 49 penalty minutes. At that rate his total over an 82-game schedule would be 803 minutes, almost double Schultz's wildest season or wildest dreams.

"We needed somebody to stand in there, who wouldn't allow the Flyers to push our team around, especially our stars," the Maple Leafs spokesman says. "He's used when toughening is required."

'Why I'm Here'

"I know why I'm here," Walker has said. "No one has to tell me. They called me up so I could let the guys know that the Leafs wouldn't stand for it, that the Leafs couldn't be intimidated."

That's what the NHL has come to. That's why McMurtry is trying to correct before it's too late, before somebody gets killed or tragically injured, before too many kids are brainwashed into thinking this is how hockey should be played.

"I'm told," McMurtry says, "that European kids concentrate on skills like skating and shooting. But our kids now think more about running somebody in the boards."

As somebody who played organized amateur hockey until he was 35 years old, McMurtry understands what happens on the ice. He confesses, "I was a physical player. I enjoyed the contact. I was involved in scuffles and I remember when each team had a 'cop' to protect the other players, but that's not the way it is now. It goes beyond the limits of hockey now."

He brands the NHL defense of fighting as a safety-valve for the players as "infantile, a pitiful defense." He contends that "many players have told me they're distressed at the situation but reluctant to speak up," but he hopes that the NHL Players Association will assert its power in forcing the owners to reform.

"And another thing that bothers me," McMurtry says, "is that the Flyers don't have to play that way to win."

Playing almost politely Tuesday night, Saleski scored three goals. And he's not usually much of a goal-scorer. By just playing hockey, some of the Flyers might discover it's more fun that way. And it might even keep them out of jail.

Thrust of 6 Early Goals Gives Aeros Lead in WHA Playoff

HOUSTON, April 22 (UPI).—The Houston Aeros scored six goals in the first period as they defeated the San Diego Mariners 8-6 in the opening game of the WHA West Division playoffs last night.

The Aeros had drawn a first-round bye after winning the West Division title. San Diego advanced by defeating Phoenix 3-2. Houston is seeking its third straight WHA championship.

Rich Preston, Gordon Labossiere and Terry Ruskowski each scored twice for Houston in the first period while John French and André Lacroix scored for San Diego.

Preston scored twice while the Aeros were short-handed at 4:52 and 5:31. Labossiere made it 3-0 with a power-play goal at 11:48.

Labossiere later was awarded a penalty shot at 17:55 when a San Diego player gloved the puck in his own goal crease and the veteran center beat Mariner goalie Ernie Wakely.

Whalers 3, Racers 0

At Hartford, Conn., left wing Alan Hangsleben collected a pair of goals to lead New England to a 3-0 victory over Indianapolis.

Hangsleben's second goal in the game came at 8:53 of the third period to give the Whalers their 3-0 advantage. The goal came on a power play. Hangsleben flipping a backhand shot past Indianapolis goalie Jim Park.

The Whalers had a 24-14 edge in shots on goal in the first and second periods as they built a 2-0 lead.

In Ice Hockey Championships

Czechoslovakia Wins Title

KATOWICE, Poland, April 22 (Reuters).—Sweden last night upset the Soviet Union, 4-3, confirming Czechoslovakia as the new Group A world ice hockey champions.

Earlier in the day, Czechoslovakia had scored a 5-1 victory over the United States.

Sweden's victory over the Soviet Union, the defending champions, was as much of a surprise as the one scored over the Soviet team by Poland two weeks ago.

But the result did not change Sweden's position of third in the championship standings. It has the same number of points as the Soviet Union but the latter leads on goals.

The United States is the fourth-ranked squad.

The Soviet-Sweden match started at a fast pace and both teams missed some good chances to score. Five minutes before the end of the first period, Bond fired a shot that eluded Soviet goalie Tretiak and gave Sweden the lead.

With Sweden shorthanded, the Russians tied the game in the second period. But Sweden scored the next three goals.

The Soviet goalie, usually a pillar of the Russian team, was apparently off form and let in two shots that he normally would have saved.

ABA Coach of Year

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT).—Larry Brown of the Denver Nuggets was named the ABA coach of the year yesterday, marking the second straight season and the third time in the last four years that he has received the honor.

WHA Playoffs

Wednesday's Games

Houston 2, San Diego 6 (Preston 3, Labossiere 2, Ruskowski 2, P. Hughes; French 2, Lacroix, Moreno, Adduono, Rivers). Aeros lead best-of-7 series, 1-0.

New England 3, Indianapolis 0 (Hangsleben 2, Swain). Whalers lead best-of-7 series, 2-1.

NBA Playoffs

Wednesday's Games

Washington 109, Cleveland 89 (Haskins 22, Weatherspoon 18; Russell 22, Chones 21). Best-of-7 series tied, 2-2.

Boston 107, Buffalo 98 (Cowens 30, White 27, Smith 20, McMillan 24). Celtics lead best-of-7 series, 1-0.

ABA Playoffs

Wednesday's Games

Denver 108, Kentucky 106 (Simpson 26, Williams 20; Gilmore 22, Averitt 21). Best-of-7 series tied, 2-2.

San Antonio 106, New York 105 (Gervin 37, Mike Gale 20; Erving 41, Williamson 20). Best-of-7 series tied 3-3.

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Observer

Redesigning Efforts

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—God having rested on the seventh day, man gazed upon his creation and decided it needed improvement. For one thing, all the chickens had been built with feathers on the outside. The human race lived with this error in chicken design for a long time. There were, after all, so many other improvements that had to be made. Recently, however, genetic engineers at the Universities of Connecticut and Maryland have finally rebuilt the chicken right. Which is to say, without any feathers at all.

Baker

This new improved chicken is nakeder than a jaybird. By breeding her without feathers, scientists believed, they could raise her economic efficiency. It seems that ordinary chickens spend a quarter of their protein intake on developing plumage, and since there is no demand at all for Kentucky fried feathers this is a waste of investment.

There are still bugs in the new design, of course. Chickens that have to go through life naked are prone to stomach ulcers, chills and nervous seizures. Some spend so much energy scurrying around to keep warm that they eat more than feathered chickens. Others, according to Dr. Ralph Somes of the University of Connecticut, "get so miserable that they stop eating and simply waste away."

* * *

Nevertheless, there are signs that the unfeathered chicken is the fowl of the future. Early models weigh 6 per cent more than the original feathered model and, because they develop less fat to shrink during cooking, leave 16 per cent more meat in the pan.

I have spent some time trying to imagine what it must feel like to be a chicken doomed to go through life without any feathers on and believe I can understand why many of them develop bad nerves and stomach ulcers, but my ability to sympathize with chickens is slight. I am far more interested in the human implications of such genetic redesigning.

If we can say without blasphemy that God botched the chicken design, and blithely rebuild his work to get rid of the wasteful feathers, may we not also concede that his basic human design also contains absurdities which might better be engineered out of future models?

Do teeth, for example, make any sense at all? Imagine for a moment that you are designing the basic human being and that an assistant comes to you and says, "I think I've licked the eating problem." And then he dumps on your desk several dozen small white objects of varying sizes, and you say, "What's this junk?" and he says, "Teeth."

* * *

And you say, "Is this a gag?" and he says, "Listen, all you do is, you put half of these teeth into the upper jaw and half of them into the lower jaw, and then when the jaws move open and shut the teeth will bite and grind against each other until the food is ready for the stomach."

And you say, "What keeps them from falling out?" and he says, "Twice a day and after every meal, the human being will scrub them with a hand brush and soap, and twice a year he will have them all X-rayed and scraped and drilled and tightened up while writhing in agony in a chair."

I don't know what you say then. I think you fire him, or at least take him off the human-being project, possibly by demoting him to chicken design. Why this wasn't done in the beginning I don't know, except that it was a crash project—all done in one day—and a lot of incompetents probably weren't weeded out.

Like the chicken's feathers, human teeth were an error of commission, and it seems very likely that they led to the most singular error of omission in the human structure. I refer to the absence of an eye in the back of the head. Surely this necessary appurtenance must have been planned for in the original blueprint, since at that time there was no way of foreseeing the invention of the rearview mirror.

La Scala's Financial Woes: The Worst of This Century

By Peter J. Shaw

MILAN (UPI).—La Scala is in its worst financial bind of this century. It needs billions of lire to maintain its artistic standards. It needs the money now.

General manager Paolo Grassi and musical director Claudio Abbado have resigned to protest the theater's economic plight. La Scala's Bicentennial trip to America has been called off for lack of funds. The administrative board threatens to quit April 30 unless the Italian government passes an emergency bill granting extra financial help to La Scala.

Program planning for the 1976-77 and 1977-78 opera seasons hasn't begun due to the economic uncertainties.

The government has so far shown no inclination to aid La Scala—the ruling Christian Democrats have other fish to fry at the moment. But if the administrative board resigns, the Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment will have to send a commissioner to Milan to assume full management of the theater.

"That would certainly be a serious mess and, unfortunately, La Scala's future would not be rosy," said Aldo Aniasi, Socialist mayor of Milan and the president of La Scala.

"We think there should be a special law to appropriate $4 or $5 million exclusively for La Scala for the costs of maintaining the quality of its musical productions," Mr. Aniasi said.

"If this doesn't happen, it will be absolutely necessary for the administrative board to resign. This would provoke a serious situation because the ministry's commissioner cannot but cut programs both in quantity and quality. But we hope this serious calamity can be avoided."

Paolo Grassi, the chief of La Scala since 1972, puts it this way: "La Scala is an institution of world value and not a local Milanese problem. Therefore it must defend a level of quality and quality has a cost. Quality isn't grandeur."

Parliament this year set aside $72 million for subsidies to Italy's 13 opera houses. La Scala gets $12 million, which Mr. Grassi estimates is $6 million less than it needs to maintain current standards.

La Scala, which was founded in 1778, and the 12 other operas are under government orders to show a balanced budget or face a state takeover of their financial administration.

technically balanced budget has been imposed on us," Mr. Grassi said. "It has butchered La Scala. It's as if a breeder made a horse lame and then told it to go win a grand prix."

Mr. Grassi, 57, has made a special aid bill for La Scala a precondition to withdrawing his resignation.

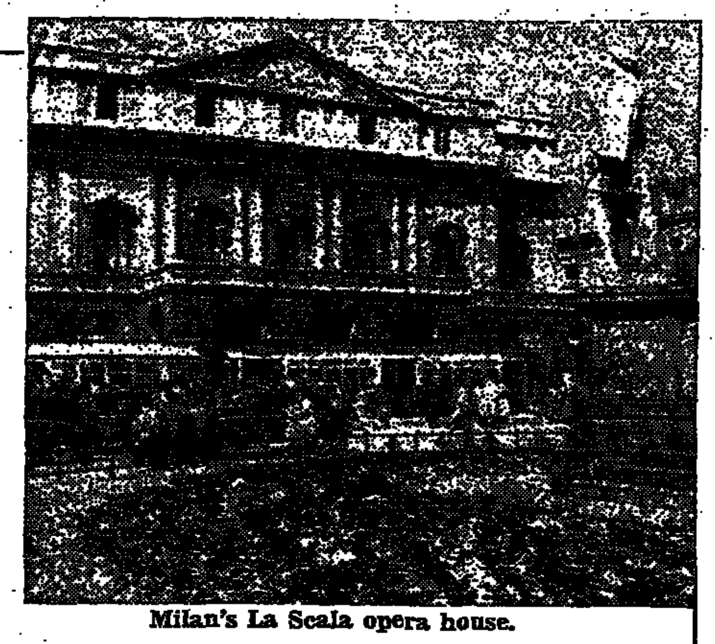
The other 12 opera houses, also drowning in red ink, oppose favored treatment for La Scala. In Rome, parliament is studying an opera subsidies reform bill that would take account of soaring costs. It is nowhere near passage.

The current subsidies barely help pay the salaries of La Scala's 700 artists and nonperforming workers. Ticket sales, despite always packed houses—there are 3,000 seats—account for only 10 per cent of the theater's income. Bank loan interest is a constant drain.

In his resignation letter, Mr. Grassi cited "selfish, wishful and irresponsible" attitudes of La Scala's Communist-controlled union shop stewards, attacked "the government's powerlessness to launch a realistic opera reform law" and criticized the "bureaucratic egalitarianism of the ministry."

The labor problem is considerable.

A national contract covering opera workers, signed in 1972, expired two years ago and still hasn't been renewed. This has stymied contract renewals at La Scala. The expired local pacts include provisions for a "constant dialogue" between Mr. Grassi and union shop stewards on running La Scala.



Milan's La Scala opera house.

"Can we direct a theater in which the shop stewards look for errors in the dialogue with management?" Mr. Grassi asked. "In which Abbado, if he wants to hear a singer face to face, must do it in hiding or with the biased and painful consent of shop stewards? I can't take on a messenger without the stewards telling me if it's OK or not. This is absurd."

The unions have complained about tardiness in the staging of programs—which requires avoidable overtime. They also gripe that, when payroll funds are short or delayed, management first pays artists, directors and producers "who could more easily wait" rather than the workers. The artists, they argue, also get extra pay during performances but the workers don't.

Besides a new national contract, the unions want an opera reform law assuring La Scala its full scope, overtime only in emergencies and rigid spending controls.

Aside from the special finance law for La Scala and an opera reform law, Mr. Grassi wants "a drastic revision of relations between the shop stewards and management" and more flexibility about overtime.

If these conditions become fact by April 30, Mr. Grassi said, "I will be able to withdraw my resignation. Otherwise, on May 2 I'll pack up my personal belongings in my office and take them home."

April 30 is circled on the office calendar of a La Scala official who said: "La Scala could adapt itself to reduced circumstances. But it won't be La Scala any more, just another Italian opera company."

A statue of Leonardo da Vinci faces the yellow façade of La Scala. The head is bowed, as if in sorrow for a dying friend.

La Scala won't die. The government subsidies, however short they fall, will insure some kind of survival. There is no going back to 1897 when the Milan City Council, which owns the theater building, withdrew its subsidy and La Scala closed for a year.

An anonymous Milanese tacked this poster to the then-locked doors:

"Closed owing to the death of artistic feeling, civic self-respect and good sense."

PEOPLE: *Princess Anne Under Queen's Doctor's Car*

Princess Anne, 25, was transferred from Poole General Hospital to King Edward VII Hospital in London Thursday where her mother's doctor, Richard Bayliss, examined her. She will be in hospital at least another night. Anne, fourth in line to the British throne, was injured Wednesday when her horse fell on her during the Portman Horse Trials in Durwesten. She has a concussion and a cracked vertebra. Officials said Thursday that it was too early to say if the injury would eliminate her from contention for the British equestrian team for the Montreal Olympics. She is on the short list from which the team will be chosen.

* * *

Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, 69, Thursday reappeared in public for the first time in nearly seven weeks. He went to a Kremlin rally marking Lenin's birthday. Swedish sources suggest that he was resting, at the urging of party colleagues, at a Black Sea resort after the Communist party congress which ended March 5.

* * *

Shirley MacLaine telephoned the parents of Karen Anne Quinlan with a "gracious" apology for her wisecrack alluding to their comatose daughter, the Quinlans' lawyer said Wednesday in Landing, N.J. Miss MacLaine's description of New York as "the Karen Ann Quinlan of American cities" appalled many in her opening night audience Monday at the Palace Theater in New York.

The remark was "off the top of my head" and she wishes it had stayed there, Miss MacLaine said. "When I was talking about how great it was to be back in New York and what the city had been through, I remembered that line was going around Washington," the entertainer said, "meaning that the federal government has the power to 'pull the plug.'" on supportive arrangements for the financially ailing city. "Someone other than the person, or the city, involved, is making life-or-death decisions," Miss MacLaine said. "I was trying to say New York should have the power to make its own decisions."

* * *

"I feel beautiful," declared Timothy Leary, once the "high priest" of LSD, Wednesday as he walked out of prison in San Diego. He served five ... a 10-year sentence for i... session of marijuana. ... it had been announced ... would be paroled June ... federal judge in Texa... same time ordered him ... on bond pending appe... 1970 conviction.

* * *

The East German Pea... cil has awarded its peace ... Robert and Michael ... the sons of Ethel an... Rosenberg who were ex... the United States in 1... conviction on charges o... racy to commit espionag... wartime. The medal h... been awarded to Morto... who was convicted w... Rosenbergs, and to Marsh... lin, the Meeropols' lawy... East German news serv... reported that Robert ... Sobell and Perlin were ... awards ceremony Wedne... East Berlin.

* * *

The president of the ... Hockey League, Clarence ... bell, 70, and three asso... the company that ran t... free shop at Dorval ... Montreal, have been ac... bribing a Liberal party ... to get the shop lease ... Charges of fraud and co... to defraud were filed Tu... Ottawa against Campbel... as against the man he ... bribed, Louis Giguere, ... Montreal, whom Canadia... Minister Pierre Trudeau ... ed to the Senate in 196... former officers of Sky S... port, Ltd., were also nam... maximum sentence und... charge is five years in j... charges allege that Camp... his associates sold the ... underpriced company ... 1972 that gave him a ... $95,000 in return for exte... 1980 of the firm's lease ... shop. The company ... four months later to ... group.

* * *

Paying tribute to t... Pablo Casals on the ... of his birth was Russia... Mstislav Rostropovich, ... formed Tuesday in Madr... audience that included ... Sophia. Rostropovich, ... from the Soviet Union, ... in the United States. Ca... died in 1973, was born i... but spent 35 years in ex... ing Puerto Rico his hom...

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PHOTOGRAPHY CLASSES: HARPERS BAZAAR photographer Bill Thompson begins three 6-lesson classes. Taking photos will be on Sat. or Thur. afternoons, 3-6 p.m., beginning May 1 & 6. Fee: F.Fr. 350. A laboratory class will be on Thur. eves, 7:30-9:30 p.m., beginning May 6. Fee: F.Fr. 400. T.: 504.82.48. 704.92.68

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